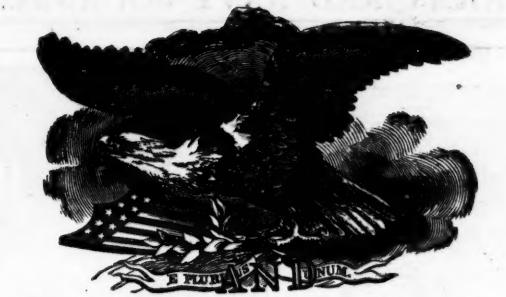


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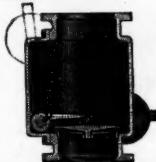
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1906.

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Whenever the great ships of the Navy visit an important port long enough to permit of shore leave for considerable numbers of enlisted men, the occasion serves an educational purpose of real value, in that it enables the people to observe the American bluejacket as he is, not as his slanderers picture him. Within the last ten days a magnificent fleet of our battleships has been assembled in the North River at New York and during their stay upwards of two thousand men from their crews have had shore liberty. They have proved worthy of it and of the Service to which they belong. Singly and in groups, some carrying books or cameras, they have gone about the city like the orderly, self-respecting men that they are, visiting museums, libraries, theaters and other public resorts and making the most of a brief and well-earned resting spell. Rear Admiral Evans, commanding the Atlantic Fleet, believes in giving enlisted men the largest measure of shore liberty consistent with discipline and efficiency, and we regard this policy as exceedingly wise and wholesome. It is not only fair to the men themselves, but it enables the people to study our bluejackets at close range and thus ascertain how naval training affects the average young man who undergoes it. The hundreds of rugged, cleanly, cheerful and well-mannered young bluejackets who have appeared in the streets of New York within the last week or ten days are fair samples of what our sailors are and what the Service does for them. No citizen has had need to blush for them. Their conduct has been exemplary and Admiral Evans and the public in general have a right to be proud of them. To strangers visiting in the city the behavior of these good-natured bluejackets has been a pleasant surprise. One of these visiting outsiders thus expresses himself in a communication to the New York Sun: "Coming from an inland city and knowing the Navy only as it is described in sea tales and the daily press, I expected to find New York filled with bands of sailor men on leave, whose conduct, while picturesque, would be rather unpleasant to the landlubbers with whom they came in contact. I've read of Jack ashore and his fondness for red liquor and various unholy pastimes. Imagine my surprise when I find him as sedate, proper and conventionally well behaved as a bank clerk, a mechanic, a barber or the representative of any other humdrum occupation. The sailors from the fleet in the North River whom I have seen did not look like roistering blades at all, and they acted like decent, well-mannered men. Two or three out of the scores I have observed had been interviewing John Barleycorn, but they carried their liquor decently and were not disagreeable or obstreperous. If the enlisted men I have seen are fair samples of the Navy, much injustice has been done to them by the stories told of their dissipated habits."

Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, intends that officers of the Army who are best qualified for any particular assignment or detail shall, irrespective of influence, receive such assignment to duty. When our correspondent saw General Bell this week and asked him about this matter he said: "I have a desire to benefit the Service and the country by picking out officers who not only deserve reward but are the best fitted for the duty that they are selected to perform. I find myself frequently deprived of opportunity to aid and assist people, let us say, college authorities, for instance, by their own action. I have in mind the case of some college authorities who recently asked for a certain Army officer by name, and when the paper was referred to the officer to know if he wanted the detail, he returned it to the Department stating that he would be very glad to have it because the college was situated at his home and because this detail would probably give him the only opportunity he would ever have to live there again for any considerable period. He said in his endorsement that the detail would also afford his children good educational facilities

which were lacking where he now was stationed. He believed that his own health would be materially benefited by the change and that he could, by the exceptionally fine opportunities offered at the college for the study of the German language so enlarge and improve his present knowledge thereof as to materially increase his value to the Service." "Now, when I read that endorsement," General Bell said, "I wondered what service this officer expected to render to the college; whether it had ever really occurred to him that he had any obligation to the college. So far as I could observe by his remarks he wanted the detail for various personal reasons only and had no appreciation of the fact that the main reason he ought to have wanted it was in order that he might do good work for the college and thus benefit the Service. I also wondered if it would ever occur to the authorities of that college that I might be able to pick out an officer who was inspired in accepting the detail by a more commendable motive than any of those disclosed in this officer's endorsement. In fact, I couldn't help wondering whether that officer was really capable of rendering any service to anybody else but himself." General Bell also intends that officers of the Army shall give immediate attention to official communications. Some instances of where officers have ignored for weeks communications received from the War Department or from other official sources have recently been called to his attention and he proposes that in the future flagrant cases of this sort shall be met by court-martialing the negligent officers. This remedy for neglect has been proposed before, but it does not appear to have been very vigorously applied thus far.

The absurd report, noted in these columns last week, to the effect that the United States naval authorities or persons connected with the United States Navy were suspected in England of having resorted to underhand methods to obtain details of the design, armor and equipment of the British battleship Dreadnought, was a cheap sensation which caused scarcely a ripple of excitement either in America or England. Excusable efforts have been made to preserve secrecy concerning various features of the design and construction of the Dreadnought, but those efforts have been only partially successful, the fact being that a photograph of the vessel taken at the moment of her launching by an alien spectator was published in the next number of the official organ of the German Navy League, whereas English photographers were rigorously excluded from the launching, greatly to the disgust of the British service journals. Those journals are insisting upon an official investigation of the affair, and they demand an explanation of how it was that English photographers were excluded from the launching while a foreign photographer was admitted in violation of the regulation which positively forbids aliens to enter a British naval shipyard. In the light of these facts it may be that the later charge that representatives of the United States Navy resorted to trickery to procure secret information concerning the Dreadnought is merely a ruse to divert attention from the real offender, if any such there were. At any rate the whole incident lends force to a leading editorial in the London Times condemning the "policy of secrecy" regarding the details of warship construction. It argues that as other ships of the same type will probably be included in Navy estimates, it would seem to be highly expedient that the merits of the design or its demerits, if any, should be submitted to exhaustive public discussion before any further expenditure is sanctioned. In support of this view the Times recalls the interesting fact that in 1880 the Admiralty permitted Sir William White, then Chief Naval Constructor of the British navy, to read a paper on the design of the Royal Sovereigns which at that time was regarded as a highly important innovation in warship model and construction.

Secretary Bonaparte's letter of April 26 to Rear Admiral Sands, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, complimenting the members of the midshipmen corps upon their faultless behavior in connection with the recent services in honor of John Paul Jones, affords a correct expression of the kindly consideration with which the President and the Navy Department are disposed to treat the midshipmen, both individually and collectively. Recent events at Annapolis, including the discovery that the practice of hazing has been extensively indulged in, have caused the deepest regret among the friends of the institution, and this feeling has been peculiarly keen on the part of President Roosevelt and Secretary Bonaparte. They have shown, however, a thorough appreciation of the unusual conditions under which the practice developed and have proved themselves the steadfast friends of the midshipmen, many of whom owe their continued presence at the Academy to the tolerant, sympathetic attitude of the executive branch of the Government. The President and the Secretary have both maintained that it would be severe and cruel to dismiss midshipmen for practices which, while amounting to hazing in the technical sense of the law, were in fact mere boyish pranks which injured nobody, and the result of their resolute stand is that a large number of young men will be enabled to finish the course who, under a less considerate administration, might have been convicted and dismissed in disgrace. The improving state of affairs at the Academy indicates that the President's sympathetic view of the situation is appreciated by the midshipmen and that they are eager to prove worthy of his good will. We trust this may prove to be the case. In the President and in the Secretary of the Navy every right-

minded midshipmen has friends who are worth having—friends who will see that he has fair treatment, proper recognition for careful work and the earnest support of the Government in every deserving effort. This has been made so clear and has been evidently so frankly recognized by the midshipmen themselves that we believe the student body at the Naval Academy is about to enter upon a period of broader and more diligent effort and higher results than it has ever enjoyed.

Lieut. Townsend Whelen, 30th U.S. Inf., coach of the Army Infantry Team, 1905, ventures the interesting opinion that if the team had been fresh they would have won the National Trophy Match of that year by a score of more than 4,800 points, whereas they came in second with a score of 4,460 after the New York State Team with 4,528. The real cause of the defeat of the Army Infantry Team, Lieutenant Whelen contends, was the terrific work to which they were previously subjected in the Army competitions, and he believes that a team which is to win the National Match must train up to that competition as the ultimate goal and not be required to go through much severe work just previous to it. The trouble with the Army Infantry Team was that they thought they would find their strongest competitors in the Army, and consequently they regarded the Army competitions at Fort Sheridan as the hardest test before them and trained themselves up to the highest pitch for that contest. They did their best work in that test, but were so tired afterward that they could not duplicate the record in the National Match. "A week later," says Lieutenant Whelen, in discussing this subject in the Journal of the Infantry Association, "the score of the team in practice, while not equaling the 4,800 points which we expected, was 109 points higher than the score of the winning team, and finally we lost the match by 68 points. Thus the team deteriorated in practice, a sure sign of over-training. We all desire of course that the Regular Infantry shall win this match at least once or twice. Our prestige demands it. Everything points to the necessity of a team fresh and trained up for the work, and not worn out by a nerve-wrecking competition."

It is perhaps desirable that the unfortunate misunderstanding arising from the arrangements for Father Thomas Sherman's trip should be regarded as a closed incident. That the military authorities had any thought of offending the people of Georgia in arranging that Father Sherman should accompany a small detachment of troops who had been assigned to make a study of technical problems involved in General Sherman's campaign is too ridiculous for serious consideration, and we are confident that Father Sherman is absolutely sincere in declaring that it never occurred to him that his projected tour would be distasteful to anybody. His feeling with respect to the affair is frankly expressed in the following statement which he made in Chattanooga May 6: "My connection with the expedition has never been understood. The military detachment was in the field by order of the War Department to study Civil War maneuvers. I was an invited guest because General Sherman was my father. Nobody had any idea of affronting the Southern people. There was no such thing as a bodyguard. That word was invented by some Georgian who had the wrong idea of my purpose. I have no ill feeling toward the Southern people, but I am disappointed that they should attribute purposes to me that I never entertained. It was more an outing for me than otherwise. I am a Jesuit priest and have devoted many continuous years to the service of the church. A few weeks in Georgia, viewing the scene of my father's achievements, would have been gratifying to me in both particulars." Father Sherman has felt keenly the ill-natured criticisms of some of the papers which have deprived an estimable gentleman of a harmless pleasure.

The officials of the War Department, both civil and military, are among the many who express approval of the conduct of Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston during the terrible days when fire was destroying the city of San Francisco. The initiative and energy shown by him are highly commended. The Chief of Staff this week gave out for publication the following extract from a personal letter received from General Funston by one of his friends among the officers of the Army on duty in the War Department: "In taking the action I did on the morning of the earthquake, marching the troops into the city for the purpose of aiding the police and fire departments, I knew that I was acting without warrant of law; but the Constitution and the laws were not framed for the purpose of dealing with the conditions arising from earthquake and tremendous conflagrations. Fortunately we had a level-headed lot of city officials to deal with. The swift and efficient work of the Army during the terrible three days and nights of fire have made a great impression on people here. The orders to the troops were transmitted by mounted messenger, all telegraphs and telephones being put out of business; but in an hour and a half we had them patrolling the downtown streets. The staff officers here have shown up splendidly, and it would be hard to make distinctions between them."

Gen. William P. Duval, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Gulf, in a G.O. which we publish elsewhere, commends the action of Private Ludlam, 17th Inf., on duty as a sentinel, in shooting an escaping prisoner who failed to halt when the sentry ordered him to,

Mr. Lewis Nixon's rapid work in the construction of ten torpedo-boats for Russia is the subject of an interesting article which appears in Harper's Weekly. The boats were assembled at the navy yard at Sebastopol under conditions before which many a constructor would have confessed defeat, but with Mr. Nixon the case was different. "The space allotted to him," says the article in Harper's, "was at the end of the yard and was, in fact, only a court-yard paved with cobblestones which ran along a sea-wall five feet high. Along this wall the boats had to be built; and as there was no other way of launching them, it was necessary to lift them bodily from the ways by means of a great derrick. But there was no time to consider difficulties; there was only time enough to build the boats. It was arranged to build three of them at the edge of the wall so that these might be readily lifted into the water, but the positions assigned to the other seven imposed the task of skidding them sideways in order to get them under the derrick arm. In the course of time material for the ten boats arrived, after a transshipment at Antwerp, in a state of deplorable and almost hopeless confusion. A great deal of it had been seriously damaged. Angles were bent, plates were distorted, boxes were broken, and many parts had been altogether lost. And only six weeks before the first torpedo-boat must be in the water! However, the material was collected, apportioned, and erected in place for riveting. Each vessel had to have 62,000 rivets driven in it, the hulls had to be faired, lines for machinery run, struts and bearings lined up, gun-foundation prepared, two engines of 300 horsepower set upon each vessel, with tanks, pipes, and auxiliaries fitted in place, and a great deal of this work could not be settled on until the hull itself was in shape."

Comdr. William H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Yankee, who has rendered such efficient naval police service in connection with the unsettled condition of affairs in Santo Domingo during the last year, is evidently slated for a tour of similar work at Guadeloupe, French West Indies, having been ordered to proceed to that territory on May 7 at the request of the Secretary of State to protect American interests at Pointe-a-Pitre, the principal seaport, which is reported to have been seized by a mob. The trouble is said to have arisen from a political contest which culminated on election day in a riot which the authorities were unable to suppress. The American consul at Pointe-a-Pitre reported to the State Department that the mob was in full control of the town, and as there are a number of American citizens and large stocks of American goods in the place, it was deemed advisable to send a naval vessel to the scene to give them proper protection. From Monte Christi, Santo Domingo, where the Yankee has been stationed for some time, it is a sail of only twenty-four hours to Pointe-a-Pitre. It is exceedingly fortunate that an officer of Commander Southerland's marked ability and great familiarity with West Indian conditions was within such easy reach of the scene of trouble, and his presence there affords the amplest assurance that American interests will receive all needful protection.

Amidst the grander ceremonies of honoring the memory of Paul Jones week before last, an act memorial of great appreciativeness was performed on a more modest scale, yet not less gracious and just. On the College Green (St. John's), where lie the ashes of four officers of the French army who died whilst the French forces were here during the Revolutionary War, Miss Amelia DePauw Fowler, of Baltimore, whose grandfather was Admiral DeGrasse, who commanded the French fleet at the fall of Yorktown, on the afternoon of April 26 laid the cornerstone of a monument which the patriotic citizens of Maryland will erect to the soldiers and sailors of France who died while assisting this country during the Revolutionary War, and lie buried on the campus of St. John's College. The French Ambassador to this country, Governor Edwin Warfield, of Maryland, ex-Governor John Lee Carroll, and Col. Oswald Tilghman, Secretary of State, made addresses and Admiral Paul Campion, of the French navy, and Admirals James H. Sands, Charles G. Davis and Royal B. Bradford, of the Navy of the United States, besides other high officers of both Services, were present. Owing to the nearness of the departure of the American fleet, it was not possible to have detachments of sailors and marines ashore, but the military element was supplied by the full brigade of midshipmen and the battalion of St. John's cadets, and the French warships sent a detachment ashore. The Naval Academy band was present and the music was rendered according to the usual high standard. Representatives of the Cincinnati and the Sons of the American Revolution participated in the ceremonies.

One of the sanest of newspaper comments on the work of the Army at San Francisco is the following from the Providence Journal: "It is well that the United States Army should have had this chance of demonstrating its great possibilities of usefulness in time of peace. Much nonsense has been talked by irresponsible theorists about the dangers of militarism, and even when the Regular Army was only twenty-five thousand strong it was gravely held up to public odium as a menace to our liberties. To have a hundred thousand enlisted men in a nation of eighty million people was to undermine the very constitution. It was also a temptation to go out and fight somebody. Yet considering the vast extent of our territory and our diverse elements of population, the Army must fairly be esteemed no less necessary for the

conservation of domestic order than for protection from a foreign enemy. General Funston's men have done at San Francisco what no other body could possibly have done. The problem to be solved was essentially military, and military skill was needed to solve it. To dispose of two hundred thousand people or more in camps, to provide them with food and shelter, to obtain a water supply, to bury the dead, to maintain the most rigid discipline—these were emergencies to be met at once, and to be met as only absolute military authority could meet them."

By those familiar with the conditions under which it was accomplished, the passage of the drydock Dewey through the Suez Canal will be recognized as a remarkable achievement in navigation. The cumbersome structure of the dock itself and the narrow limits of the canal channel seemed likely at the beginning to force a suspension of all other traffic during the four days required for the passage of the Dewey. But by excavating two additional sidings or pockets the dock was taken through without a hitch, in spite of bad weather, and with no interruption of ordinary traffic. This performance, as Sir Thomas Sutherland, chairman of the London Board of the Suez Canal, says in a communication to the London Times, was an extraordinary operation, creditable to all concerned. In fact the whole task of towing the great dock from the United States to the Philippines must be regarded as a remarkable undertaking. Thus far it has been attended by serious difficulties and numerous mishaps, but they have all been overcome by Comdr. Harry H. Hosley, U.S.N., who is in charge of the enterprise, and whose patience, resourcefulness and skill have proved equal to every emergency. The safe arrival of the Dewey in the Philippines, which there is no reason to doubt, will be recorded as a unique triumph for the Navy in peace.

Writing from the Presidio of San Francisco, an officer of the Army quotes the following from an editorial in the most sensational newspaper published in that city: "The withdrawal of the militia and volunteer patrols, leaving the care of the city to the experienced Regular soldiers and police will undoubtedly put an end to the causeless shootings." Our correspondent adds: "That this wrecked city has owed its salvation to the soldiers of the Regular Army is a fact freely commented upon and acknowledged by thoughtful citizens of all classes. It was the Regulars who, immediately following the earthquake, marched out of their own stricken homes and rushed to the assistance of the city; who for three days without sleep and with scant food and water aided the firemen in their fight. They closed the saloons, destroyed the liquor, prevented looting and maintained law and order. It was through their efforts that the buildings were dynamited and the flames finally stayed, the sick and injured cared for, food, clothing and shelter supplied in abundance, and sanitation enforced; so that this most awful catastrophe has been accompanied with little more physical hardship and suffering than would be found in a country excursion or picnic. But we did not expect to find conceded, even inferentially, any of these facts by the union labor Mayor or the yellow newspaper of this city."

Lieut. Col. Hamilton Merritt, of the Canadian Militia, in the course of a lecture upon military training as a national duty which he recently delivered in Toronto, drew a striking comparison between the military system of Canada and that of Switzerland. According to his statement the military estimate for 1905-6 for Switzerland, in which the principle of compulsory universal military service prevails, was \$5,435,302, and for Canada, where voluntary service is the rule, the estimate for the same period was \$5,474,490. With the disbursement above indicated, said Colonel Merritt, Switzerland can place in the field 282,000 trained officers and men, together with 360 guns, while Canada, though her military budget was nearly \$40,000 larger, cannot possibly call to the colors more than one-tenth as many officers and men nor one-fourth as many guns. Then, after speaking of the vigilant care with which the health, discipline and general welfare of the Swiss soldiery are guarded, Colonel Merritt said: "Judging, then, from the experience of Switzerland, we may safely say that compulsory service, besides being intrinsically sound and right, is beneficial to the country as a whole, and to the individual man."

Simply on the principle that it seems "too good to be true," skeptical observers will be inclined to doubt the report that Castro, former President of the Venezuelan republic, has arrived in London with the intention of taking up a permanent residence in that city. If, however, the report shall be verified by further advices the people of Venezuela, whom Castro ruled with the hand of a despot, will have reason to be thankful, while the foreign creditors of the Venezuelan government whom his insolent methods have repeatedly insulted will have equal cause for rejoicing. So long as Castro remained in office he was a constant menace to the peace of his own country and a challenge to various European governments whose interests he had impaired. Conditions in Venezuela are far from reassuring. Trade, both foreign and domestic, is declining. Taxes are steadily increasing, capital is timid and there is much vague talk of revolution. If, in view of these unsatisfactory conditions, together with the grave complications between Venezuela and various foreign nations—if, in view of these things, Castro has fled to Europe to remain, the proceeding will

be recognized as a clear case of a man leaving his country for his country's good.

The Navy Department this week received from an ex-enlisted man of the Navy, whose name the Department prefers not to make public, the following letter, which was dated Detroit, Mich., May 5, 1906: "Dear Sir: I have recently been discharged from the Naval Service after eight years' duty and have taken up my residence at Detroit. My papers show the following endorsement: 'Str. San Francisco, July 12, 1903. Awarded a commendatory by the Secretary of the Navy for gallant conduct.' I regret to say this letter was eaten by our ship's pet 'The Goat Mascot,' shortly after receipt of same, and no steps were taken towards securing a copy. My relatives are anxious for me to apply for a certified copy of this letter, and accordingly I hope that you can secure this for me. Trusting this meets with your approval and that I may be favored accordingly, and thanking you for any trouble you may go to in the matter, I remain, very respectfully yours, ——."

Major Eben Swift, U.S.A., Instructor in Tactics at the Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, delivered a course of lectures on "Orders" at that institution between April 2, 1894, and Nov. 22, 1895, which attracted so much attention that he has been persuaded to rewrite them and issue them in collected form. The importance of the subject is so well appreciated in the military service and Major Swift is so amply qualified to deal with it that this little volume will prove a welcome addition to the library of every progressive officer. Major Swift explains that while retaining the principles laid down in the Order of Field Exercises of the German army and in the writings of von Verdy, he has adhered closely in matters of detail to the methods of Griepenkerl in his studies on Applied Tactics. The work is comprehensive, thorough and lucid and its subdivisions and arrangement are admirable.

Representative Bartholdt, of Missouri, who is one of the ablest and most consistent of all American advocates of international arbitration as a preventive of war, makes the interesting suggestion that the United States refrain from building its great battleship until after the close of the next peace conference at The Hague, his idea being that the conference may agree upon a world-wide program of naval disarmament, in which event the projected battleship would not be needed. If Mr. Bartholdt will persuade England, France, Germany, Japan, Russia and the other powers interested in The Hague Conference to suspend all naval construction until after that body has concluded its deliberations, the United States Government may be inclined to consider his proposal. In the absence of such an agreement, however, our Government will probably proceed on the business-like principle that the way to avoid war is to be ready for it.

Brig. Gen. Irving Hale, U.S.V., in the course of a lecture on "The Effects of War on Civilization," which he recently delivered before the Denver Philosophic Society, warned his hearers that the hope of abolishing war through the influence of international arbitration was a fantastic dream. The rivalry of international interests, he continued, would in some cases lead inevitably to disagreements in arbitration courts, and in that event the disappointed nation would have to accept humiliation or war. Arbitration, he added, may serve in some cases, but the final appeal is to arms. "The end of war," he said, in closing, "will not be seen in this or many succeeding generations, but its decrease will come gradually, partly through international arbitration, but principally through close commercial relationship of nations, development of higher civilization and the growth of charity and humanity of man toward man."

From what was gathered in conversation with the officers of the French fleet, which is visiting this country, the American Navy is far and away ahead of the French in marksmanship. Some American officers learned that the French officers consider it lucky if they get a shot out of a big turret in less than two minutes and a half. When the American gunners can get away four or five shots in that length of time the comparison is pleasing. There was no effort on the part of any of the American officers to obtain any facts or figures from the visitors, but it is said that the above statement was actually made by some of the visitors.

Chaplain John A. Randolph, 6th U.S. Infantry, in the course of a lecture on "The Philippines and the East," which he recently delivered in Corinth, Miss., predicted that the non-Christian tribes would ultimately disappear from the islands and that the entire population would soon become vigorous supporters of American rule. He also stated that while the islands would eventually become large producers of sugar, cotton, tobacco and corn, they would probably never be able to compete seriously with the United States in the output of those staples.

What it annually costs various nations, per capita of population, to maintain their navies is estimated by the German Admiralty as follows: Great Britain, \$4.08; France, \$1.56; United States, \$1.08; Russia, \$0.56; Germany, \$0.90. The relatively small cost of maintaining the German navy is urged by the Admiralty as one of the strongest arguments for a continuous increase in the imperial fleet.

Lieut. Comdr. Patrick W. Hourigan, U.S.N., who was recently relieved from the post of executive officer of the naval training station at Newport, leaves there greatly to the regret of the enlisted men who are under instruction at that station. Their feeling regarding his departure is fittingly expressed in the following extract from an article published in our excellent contemporary, *The Bluejacket*: "While holding the arduous position of executive at Newport for two years past Lieutenant Commander Hourigan had in his hands the responsibility and actual handling of as many men as comprised the entire Navy of the United States fifteen years ago. The ships of which he has managed the detail during that time, and of which he had to have in hand the smallest items of administrative and corrective control, would have formed a small navy in themselves. During his tour of duty at Newport he witnessed the cutting off of the old apprentice system and organization of the new, and has received the recruits of the new system at the rate sometimes of three hundred in a single week. Imagine the one thousand and one details involved by the executive overlooking of a city of so many thousands of transients, of necessary policing and punishment, and the preservation of millions of dollars worth of property. Our late executive officer was always on his feet, at least no one ever saw him resting; many a boy and man had good reasons for a warm remembrance of the kindness of heart of Lieutenant Commander Hourigan."

What concerted effort in behalf of a patriotic enterprise can accomplish is forcibly illustrated in the announcement that the members of the German Navy League living in foreign countries will build and equip at their own expense a fine river gunboat and present the vessel to the German government as a token of their devotion to the Fatherland. This will be the second warship presented to the imperial navy by the German Navy League, the first one having been given in 1904, and the fact that such valuable gifts can be paid for out of the funds of the organization is eloquent testimony to its financial strength and the zeal of its members. The German Navy League has upwards of 800,000 members and is constantly growing. Its method and purpose are purely educational and its influence has become a powerful force in shaping the naval policy of the empire. It appeals directly to the people and has organized among them a vast body of citizens who are steadfast supporters of continued expansion in the German navy and the German merchant marine. In adding from their own funds two valuable warships to the imperial navy in five years they have set an example which we hope may some day be emulated by the youthful but robust and promising Navy League of the United States.

Senior officers of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry and Philippine Scouts, as corrected from the new Army list for April 20, are as follows: Col. W. M. Wallace, 15th Cav.; Lieut. Col. W. S. Schuyler, 3d Cav.; Major G. K. Hunter, 6th Cav.; Capt. J. F. R. Landis, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. B. H. Dorey, and 2d Lieut. W. G. Meade, 11th Cav. Artillery Corps—Col. C. Morris, Lieut. Col. O. E. Wood, Major J. R. Williams, Capt. J. C. W. Brooks, 1st Lieut. G. Sevier and 2d Lieut. F. R. Weeks. In the Infantry the senior officers are: Col. S. P. Jocelyn, 14th Inf.; Lieut. Col. J. E. Macklin, 3d Inf.; Major L. Feibiger, Capt. G. P. Ahern, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. L. De Witt, 21st Inf., and 2d Lieut. V. W. Boller, 20th Inf. Philippine Scouts—Major W. H. Johnston, Capt. L. J. Van Schaick, 1st Lieut. C. L. Stone and 2d Lieut. E. L. Baker, Jr. In addition to the usual information, the relative rank of officers is given, and the list shows the relative position of eight major generals, twenty-six brigadier generals, 128 lieutenant colonels, 356 majors, 1,197 captains, 1,034 first lieutenants and 841 second lieutenants—a total of 3,590 officers. The vacancy of lieutenant general shown has since been filled by the appointment of General Corbin.

Rear Admiral George A. Converse will be retired from the active list of the Navy on May 13 by operation of law. His retirement will not, however, affect his status as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, as he will continue on this duty for some time. Rear Admiral Converse was confirmed by the Senate as Chief of the Bureau for a term of four years in August, 1904. Accordingly he may continue on his duties without being reappointed by President Roosevelt, as his term will not expire, unless he actually leaves active service, until August, 1908. The retirement of Rear Admiral Converse will cause a number of promotions, all taking effect on May 13, the date of retirement: Capt. Morris R. S. MacKenzie will be promoted to the rank of rear admiral; Comdr. Nathan Sargent to that of captain; Lieut. Comdr. Frank W. Bartlett to commander, and Lieut. Adelbert Althouse to be lieutenant commander.

Although the case of 1st Lieut. Lanier Cravens, of the Artillery Corps, recently sentenced by court-martial to be dismissed for duplication of his pay accounts, has not been finally acted upon by the President, it may be safely stated that the sentence of the court-martial will be mitigated. Assistant Secretary of War Oliver has made a report to the Secretary of War with regard to this case in which he states that in his opinion the alleged offense was not of such a character as to receive the severe punishment of dismissal, there having been some circumstances connected with it which would tend to show that the duplication was not made with criminal intent. It is probable that a material reduction in numbers will be given Lieutenant Cravens and he will be continued in the Service.

Paul Jones Bean, formerly a midshipman at the Naval Academy, has been appointed an assistant civil engineer by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and has been directed to proceed to the Rensselaer technical school at Troy, N.Y., for a course of instruction. Mr. Bean would have been graduated with his class at the Naval Academy in February had it not been for his being dropped from the Academy rolls on account of demerits received as a result of the Branch-Meriweather fight last November. He was the superintendent of the floor the night of the fatal fight. In the general investigation which followed Midshipman Bean was given fifty demerits for having failed to prevent the fight. He had some black marks already and the added fifty caused him to be dropped.

EFFECT OF THE JAPANESE BULLET.

Col. Roman Romanovitsch DeWreden, Chief Surgeon of the Russian army in Manchuria, contributes to the Journal of the Association of Military Surgeons a highly interesting article on the nature of gunshot wounds inflicted with the Japanese small caliber mantle bullet. He declares to begin with that while this bullet was designed, not to destroy the enemy, but only mercifully to remove the greatest possible number of men from the ranks of the combatants, the Russo-Japanese war has completely determined the destructive character of the effect of the small caliber mantle bullet, which tears and comminutes and becomes deformed relatively to the distance and the qualities of the obstacle it meets. The issues of wounds not followed by immediate death speak as little in favor of as against the wounding weapon, as they depend chiefly upon the subsequent treatment. The new mantle bullet, Colonel DeWreden continues, in certain conditions comminutes bones with greater power than did the old leaden ones, entirely similar to which can be considered the modern shrapnel bullet. Issues of gunshot fractures however, shrapnel fractures included, are far more favorable than in former wars, and from the beginning of hostilities till Jan. 1, 1905, there was but one amputation per 200 wounded. This success however must evidently be attributed not to the improvement of arms, but to the progress of surgery. The shorter the distance and the richer the injured region in fluid the greater the destructive effect of this bullet.

All lesions of the cranial cavity inflicted with the Japanese bullet at a distance of 200 steps or less, says Colonel DeWreden, are absolutely mortal on account of a distinctly expressed hydraulic and hydro-dynamic action of the contents of the cranial cavity; at a distance up to 100 steps the greatest part of the roof of the skull is carried off together with the integuments and the brain. Beginning at a distance of more than 200 steps tangential shots admit recoveries the number of which is proportionate to the distance from which the shot is fired. Perforating wounds of the cranial cavity however, even when inflicted from a distance up to 1,000 steps, are generally followed by death. Only when inflicted beginning at the distance of 1,200 steps do fractures of the skull become perforating hole-fractures and admit recovery. Wounds of the facial part of the head generally lead to severe destruction only when inflicted from a short distance up to 100 steps, in which case the lower jaw bone is comminuted into small fragments. This is often accompanied by profuse hemorrhages of the jaw arteries and those of the basis of the mouth cavity, but even at a considerable distance the lower jaw bone is always subject to severe splinter fractures. Wounds of the neck inflicted at a short distance are mortal in all cases when large blood vessels, respiratory passages or the alimentary canal are injured. Perforating wounds of the neck when inflicted at a distance of 400 steps or more, are not as a rule accompanied by grave symptoms, wounds of large arterial trunks, which are always followed by rapid development of aneurism, excepted.

It is pointed out that deformed bullets work far greater destruction than perfect ones, and that in winter such wounds are particularly frequent, as a great number of bullets are deflected from the surface of the ice, frozen ground and frozen earth of the trenches; in warm seasons also, however, bullets are easily deflected from wet or stony ground, and the surface of water as well as from stone buildings and various metal objects. Remarking that the Japanese bullet has a more or less distinctly explosive effect when fired from short distances up to 250 steps, Colonel DeWreden concludes: "If to the above said be added the long range, the quickness and the accuracy of fire, then to the usual question, 'Is the mantle bullet humane?' the answer will be, 'Yes, but on condition that war be carried on in a warm season (before the frosts set in), in a dry district with soft stoneless ground, remote from rocks and stone buildings, that the intestines and the bladder be carefully emptied before battle, that the combatants, when firing, approach each other no nearer than 250 steps, that all aiming at the head be strictly forbidden.' Such formulation might satisfy us from the theoretical as well as from the practical point of view, for a death-bearing weapon can become humane in reality, only on conditions excluding the possibility of waging war."

BRITISH VERSUS GERMAN NAVAL POLICY.

How the naval policy of one nation affects that of other nations appears with special clearness in the present rivalry, both naval and commercial, between Great Britain and Germany. Taking for its text the axiom propounded by Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, U.S.N., that "The necessity of a navy springs from the existence of a peaceful shipping," the German Admiralty have prepared an elaborate statement entitled, "The Development of German Maritime Interests," the undisguised purpose of which is to justify to the Reichstag and through the Reichstag to the German people at large a further increase in the strength of the German navy. This statement of the German Admiralty forms the subject of a leading editorial in the London Times which is so tolerant in spirit, so broad in its discussion of general principles, and so pertinent in its application to the naval and commercial policy of the United States that the following summary deserves serious consideration on this side of the Atlantic. We quote:

"No candid critic who accepts in principle the proposition cited from Captain Mahan will deny that the case made out by the German Admiralty is, in itself, not unreasonable. The maritime interests of the German Empire have increased, are increasing, and so long as peace is preserved they are not at all likely to be diminished. They are now so considerable, and so closely interwoven with the general economic welfare of the Empire, its industries, and its people, that anything which tended to arrest their normal and now rapid growth, and, still more, anything which tended either to diminish them or to extinguish them altogether, would be a blow to the prosperity, and even the stability, of the Empire, which no German statesman could contemplate without something like dismay. If we are to see in this situation, as the German Admiralty evidently wishes us to see in it, a substantial justification for the increase now proposed in the strength of the German navy, we must also invite the responsible leaders of public opinion in Germany—and, still more, those irresponsible exponents of public opinion who delight to talk as if the increase of the German navy were directed solely against this country and inspired by a distinctly aggressive purpose—to bear in mind that there is an-

other and very important aspect of the situation, which the latter, at any rate, are far too much inclined to overlook. The necessity of a navy springs from the existence of a peaceful shipping. That navy threatens no one so long as we are at peace. It is no more than the expression in terms of national security of our insular position, our world-wide interests, and our vast maritime commerce. But, if we are compelled to go to war, the peaceful shipping of any power not strong enough to cope with our navy at sea will assuredly be at its mercy.

"The economic future of Germany does undoubtedly lie much more on the water than it ever did before, and the economic dependence of Germany on maritime commerce is far more likely to increase than to diminish. We will even go so far as to say that there is not much exception to be taken to the principle, though it might perhaps have been less provocatively expressed, which was enunciated in the preamble to the German Navy Bill of 1900, in the words 'Germany must have a fleet of such strength that a war, even against the mightiest naval power, would threaten the supremacy of that power.' Everyone knows what power is meant. * * *

"The maritime commerce of Germany is advancing by leaps and bounds; it is already a factor of vital moment in the economic welfare of the Empire, and, inasmuch as the German navy is not, and is not at all likely to become, strong enough to threaten the supremacy of this country on the seas, the whole of the interests represented by German maritime commerce would be placed in the utmost jeopardy by a war between this country and Germany. That is the situation which emerges quite plainly from the statement of the German Admiralty, when viewed in connection with the fixed resolve of this country not to allow its naval supremacy to be threatened, or even challenged, by any single power, and not to allow it to be overthrown by any two powers combined. Whether such a situation makes for war or for peace it is rather perhaps for Germany than for this country to determine. What is certain is that Great Britain will never provoke a war, and that Germany, in the prodigious growth of her maritime interests, is giving year by year accumulating hostages for peace."

HOW TO SELECT NATIONAL TROPHY TEAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In its issue for January, the Journal of the U.S. Cavalry Association publishes a group of articles on "Competition Results." This is a subject in which many are interested and it is the general consensus of opinion that it will be necessary to change some of the conditions for the selection of the teams which are to represent the Army in the National Match if we are to hope for, or expect success in winning the national trophy.

All who have ever taken part in the Army competitions know that after one has undergone the hard work of the regular course in firing with his organization for the season, followed by the severe strain of practising for, and going through, the Division competition, and then the even greater strain of the Army competition, he has had just about enough of shooting for the year and his eyes and nerves are not in the best possible condition for the exacting work required for the National Trophy Match. It is also well known that the course of firing in our competitions differs from that of the National competition, in that the latter requires firing at 1,000 yards and the former does not. The team selected to represent the Army in the contest for the National trophy is never known until about ten days before the National competition commences and of course, the team, tired and worn out from the long strain of the previous competitions, is compelled to hurriedly get together and practise at the long ranges the few days it has at its disposal.

For obviating the above difficulties many suggestions have been offered by various persons whose opinions deserve the highest consideration. Some advocate a change in the course prescribed for the Army competition so that it will include firing at 1,000 yards; all agree that the team selected should be for the following year and that it should be assembled under its team captain, coach, and spotter, at least two months prior to the date set for the National Match. Some of those who believe that firing at 1,000 yards should be a part of our competition course are inclined to attribute the success of various members of the teams to luck in skirmishing. Now most all of those who have taken part in the Division and Army competitions will agree with me in saying that the best skirmishers usually come to the front and crowd out the poor ones from places on the teams, but that their success is due, not to luck, but to skill, in the majority of cases. These men who have come to the front with four big skirmish runs and claimed places on the teams are, nine cases out of ten, men who have practised systematically and faithfully the art of skirmishing and who can show not merely two or three big runs, but a high average score for a large number of runs. It is certain that a poor skirmisher has no place on any of the teams.

Now as to luck in shooting at 1,000 yards. I sincerely believe that the great majority of our best shots will unite in saying that a team selected in a competition where shooting was held at 1,000 yards would contain more men who got their places by mere luck than in a competition held under our present course.

How many of our best shots are there who will not admit that many a time they have gone to the range and fired at 1,000 yards and made a score of 40 or more and have tried it again on another day with seemingly the same conditions and have made only 8 or 12 or sometimes 0 for a score?

If we wish to eliminate, as far as possible, the factor of luck in deciding the relative merits of a number of men in firing at 1,000 yards, judgment should be made, not from two or three scores, fired on one or two days, as would be the case if firing at this range were prescribed for our competitions, but rather an average taken from a large number of scores fired on different days under varying conditions. The same argument will hold for skirmishing.

How, then, should the National Trophy Team be selected? I have the following plan to offer:

Select the Division and Army teams as they are now selected, with a slight change in the regulations with respect to officers, and issue medals accordingly. The following year, order the twenty-five competitors who stood highest in the Army competition, to report at a designated place to an officer who has been carefully selected as team captain, and under his supervision, assisted by officers selected as team coach and team spotter, be carefully put through a systematic practice at all ranges required in the National Match. Make a record of each score fired during this practice and then average each

man's scores, and select the twelve men who have made the best averages and three alternates to represent the Army in the National Trophy Team.

When the match comes off, it would be well to order all the competitors who fired in the Army competition that year to go to the National competition in the capacity of range officers and scorers, etc. In this way they will get an idea of just what they will have to do the following year when it will be their turn to fire in the National competition.

The advantages of such a plan are that the team thus selected would be one which has practised in just what is required; the men have been selected from a high average of scores, instead of from a mere few, thereby eliminating as much as possible the element of luck. They would be in much better condition for the match than if selected the year it is held, because they will not have gone through the strain of two grueling competitions.

There is one thing more: Why not give every division in the Army an equal opportunity to be represented in the Army competition? At present the Philippines Division is not represented. Is the War Department aware of the fact that three-fourths of the Army Infantry team, which nearly carried off the National trophy and the individual members of which broke all previous records in competition shooting at Fort Sheridan in 1905, are now in the Philippine Islands? and also many of the best shots of the 1904 team? Unless the Philippines Division team be represented in the Army competition none of these men would be available. Anyone who can get on the Division team in the Philippine Islands under the trying conditions which prevail there, certainly deserves as a reward, to be sent to the United States and given the same opportunities as his comrades across the water. The slight extra expense incurred would be well repaid by the stimulus given to marksmanship in the Islands.

JOSEPH L. TOPHAM, JR., 2d Lieut., 13th Inf.

THE SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The United States Army spells the biggest blessing of the refugees from the burning city of San Francisco, during the days of fear and flight, following the earthquake of April 18, 1906. Not only were the immediate families of the officers cared for, but their friends and their friends' friends, and lastly, every poor soul who came within the gates of the two large reservations on the outskirts of the fated city.

Words are only words, and the most careful selection could give no conception of the terror which paralyzed everyone. As soon as the first great quaking was over, I rushed to the window; a weird, gray light meant dawn; the streets were wet; a moon struggled through strange looking clouds—the end of our world seemed surely upon us. Grabbing a bath robe I rushed down, down the dark stairs to the street where all the hotel guests were grouped in the scantiest of coverings, with ashen gray faces; many secrets of the toilet were then revealed. A famous general's wife, noted for her elaborate coiffure, tried unsuccessfully to draw a shawl over a quite bald head; several men had been unable to find their patent legs, and if curl papers are grounds for divorce, many will be the separations in society.

Daylight came quickly and showed that not a solitary chimney had stood; the streets were filled with bricks, mortar and cornices. The rear brick wall of a hotel in our block had fallen completely out, displaying a more realistic bedroom scene than was ever shown upon the stage.

The troops from the Presidio and Fort Mason poured into the city and co-operated with the firemen in the brave fight against the fire so fiercely spreading up the streets. I was fortunate enough to have a relative find a cab, after three hours' search, and with my bundle and satchel began a mad race with the fire to the Presidio, all alone, as he stayed behind to go with other friends. Great chasms in the ground stopped the way; the driver was forced back to other streets, and to take to vacant lots, but when the sentry had passed me through and the gates of the Presidio closed behind me, I felt that all safety was mine. Before I reached my friend's quarters, in the Cantonment, different officers came from their quarters along the line to offer assistance. I found my friends had already taken in three other Army women, and with that hospitable Army spirit had welcome and room for more. All that night, which was spent without even taking off our shoes, we heard the tramp, tramp of the refugees coming in from the pedestrian gate, and at reveille we looked out upon roadsides lined with mummy-like figures lying in their blankets. Immediately the great assistance, which the Army has given, began. Officers who had been on guard duty down town for twenty-four hours without food or sleep, gave up their quarters to friends whose homes had burned. Coffee was made in the different quarters, although no water was running, and carried to the poor souls out doors.

The fire grew nearer and nearer; other friends arrived until my hostess, for example, had the floors covered with mattresses for sleeping accommodations. Many officers serving in the Philippines had their wives living in town. Those wives were the first consideration of the families stationed here. Commissary quartermaster wagons were sent in town and their moveables brought to this place of safety. They and their families were given quarters or taken in by the resident families. There was not an officer who had not from two to twelve guests—not as their rooms would accommodate, but as their floors would accommodate. "She is an Army woman" was all the passport needed. For instance, my hosts had among their guests a family of four, because one daughter had married in the Army and her husband was in the Orient; two sisters, because one was engaged to an officer; a couple, because the wife was the daughter of an officer, and three other women not connected with the Service. Families who had been sent here too recently to have friends in town, literally went into the highways and brought in refugees for care. Babies were found and sheltered, and old people were housed, if only in the empty stables back of quarters.

So the first morning passed and towards noon the fire had reached so near the supposed place of safety that the air was filled with burning cinders, and the heat was suffocating. There seemed no possibility of saving the dry wooden shacks from the on-coming demon, because the wall toward town on the east side was low and the houses on the outside were built up to the wall. Then each family on the Cantonment proceeded to pack their effects and some took boats to the posts across the bay. The line officers were on duty down town, the doctors working like fiends in the hospitals, and all the wagons, quartermaster's and otherwise, were bringing in the dead and wounded. My hostess and I stripped the

walls and closets of her beautiful wedding presents, packed the trunks and got everything ready to take to the water's edge, beyond the parade grounds, where the fire must cease from lack of further fuel. About seven o'clock we succeeded in getting an empty quartermaster wagon and three soldiers to move us. They had been on duty for thirty-six hours, but the officer in charge said we might use them if we first fed them. This was done and I triumphantly rode on the top of the wagon in my best reception gown and white plumed hat, expecting to sit on the beach all night guarding the trunks until my hostess relieved me. But fortunately I was able to get all in the warehouse on the beach, under the lock of the chief quartermaster. Letting the tired mules go to the stables, I walked back to the Cantonment. The road was dangerous from the deep fissures in the earth, the speeding automobiles, the excited mule teams and vehicles of various kinds which raced madly past to the beach. Weary refugees dragged trunks by ropes, carried immense bundles upon their backs; delicate women and children did their share, aye more, of saving the valuable household goods. Mothers with nursing babes were catching a moment's rest by the roadside, while other children clung to their skirts weeping. Such a procession never, never was seen. It was not the masses—it was all classes—only their apparel distinguished the millionaire from the humblest artisan, for each was equally weary and fearful. I have never seen such gorgeous Easter bonnets! All had evidently tried to save their best garments. Men with silk hats and frock coats, people from the slums, women from the dance halls, Chinese and Japanese crawled like heavily laden ants, wild-eyed Italians, children, children everywhere! I did not know there were so many children in the world as were in this procession. The side of the road was lined with people too weary or discouraged to crawl further, wrapped in their blankets.

At the quartermaster storehouse blankets, tents and water pails were being given out to all who came. No questions were asked, for they were needed, and the Army gave as long as any stores lasted.

At the hospitals the stretchers coming in made another and even sadder procession. The entrances were guarded to keep out all but doctors and nurses. Two doctors were stationed at the door inspecting the occupant of each stretcher. I stood there, as both doctors were friends of mine, and the sights revealed under each blanket! How the dead could be distinguished from the wounded, in most cases I could not see. Covered with blood, dirt and fire-grim were the wounded soldiers and the blue jackets from the men-of-war who had been sent ashore to help fight the fires. There were also old women dying from exposure, shock and exhaustion; men with heads cracked open from falling walls and bricks; a few shot from trying to cross the fire lines guarded by the troops.

The women's ward had suffered from the earthquake, and the patients had been moved two in a room. All were cheerful, however, bearing the necessary neglect of their nurses, and the cold food given them on account of no fires being allowed in kitchens, with the same splendid bravery you find in the women as well as the men of the Army.

Coming home up the hill the scene grew more weird, more wild and terror-striking. The sky to the east and south was red to the dome of heaven with the light from the flames that leaped fiercely, cruelly upward hundreds of feet. The atmosphere was thick with smoke and the burning shingles and cinders fell over all. Such an awe-striking scene has never been witnessed, and to add to the pandemonium, women and children screamingly tried to escape being run over by the wild automobiles flying the Red Cross flag and bearing some poor wounded one in need of immediate attention; some fell into the gutters, but dusty troopers stopped and picked them out and rode on.

All night long this wild procession poured through the gates of the Presidio. Every second the fire grew nearer, but the wind blew from the west and prevented our destruction. Dynamite by this time had been brought down from Benicia Arsenal, and each blast was sweetest music to our ears, for only by blowing up a sufficiently wide, clear space ahead of the fire could the waterless Presidio be saved. Mounted sentries patrolled in the front and back of our quarters all night, and in fact for days afterward. They brought a feeling of security which enabled us to snatch a few hours of broken sleep in our clothes.

Morning found the situation more hopeful, but by noon the wind turned and blew from the wrong direction. Hope died again. Marines were landed from the U.S.S. Chicago and Boston, which had rushed up the coast, and by tearing down the fences and outhouses around Fort Mason, saved, not only the post, but the thousands of refugees who had there sought shelter.

But toward us nearer and nearer came the flames. Troops poured in from all the island posts in the bay and were assisting our own to fight. No one, officer or man, slept or rested from his saddle for four days and nights, during which time we gave up hope, and hoped again many times each day. But at last, with the dynamite and wind in our favor, and a heavy fog on the third night, the day was saved for the Presidio, and at sunset of the fourth day the situation was sufficiently secure to indulge in a pretty bit of sentiment which had been unthought of even during these past days of horror—the band played the "Star Spangled Banner" as the flag was lowered. Every officer and soldier within hearing distance stood at attention, and even people ignorant of the custom, instinctively stood gazing in the direction from which the strains came. A great feeling of peace and relief from the fearful tension fell upon the homeless thousands camped upon this reservation. Later in the evening came the tinkle of a mandolin from the tents and popular songs were sung by groups of people down the road.

By this time the Army had sheltered within its walls and provided food for them as well, with the assistance of the generous contributions from outside sympathizers, all irrespective of race or color. Tents covered the hills and parade grounds and all had blankets in plenty. The system with which this had been accomplished could only be possible among men trained to order and obedience. The feeding of this multitude was a marvel. The commissary stores had been distributed until none were left, and the officers' families had fared no better than the Chinese on the hillsides. All had stood in line and received their rations alike—a can of corned beef, or cream, beans, dried fruit and a slice of butter.

On the third night we acquired two cows, which a frightened Swede had left behind in a wild flight to Oakland. With this milk fifty babies among the campers in the trees had been fed on their proper food, but it was a strange sight to see the officers in uniform taking turns at the milking.

We are now having a few glimpses of what others are doing. Over in Tennessee Hollow the officers' row was all vacant and here are all the brigadier generals and

generals commanding this division who had lived down in the town, together with their families and friends. The women are uncomplaining, sleeping on the bare floors with only a blanket about them. One efficient woman, the wife of a general, has started a mess for forty people with but two servants, and cooking upon a camp fire, for the orders still hold that officers having fires in their quarters are subject to court-martial. There is also no water, and it requires little imagination to picture the inconveniences.

B.

INJUSTICE TO THE NAVY BY CIVIL JUSTICES.

U.S.S. Worden, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, W.I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I am sure that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is working for the interests of the Navy, and trying to convey to the honest, upright citizen, that the Navy is far better than it is represented to be. In looking over one of the leading Philadelphia daily papers, the following clipping was obtained, happening in Camden, N.J.: "Burton Mead, a boy who was arrested the morning after the fire at the Old 3d Regiment Armory, in Camden, on the charge of the larceny of a quantity of insulated wire, pleaded guilty to the charge before Judge Joline in the Camden criminal court yesterday, and upon promising to enlist in the United States Navy, he was released." Does Judge Joline consider that justice? If he does, he is a poor kind of a man for the bench. Do you wonder that we do not get treated better on shore leave? If our Criminal Court judges are making a prison out of the Navy, no honest, upright young man will enlist; and the citizens will distrust us, honest or not. And, any man, judge or otherwise, that believes that he can build up the Navy out of criminals and thieves, ought to be taken off the bench. The theaters even bar a man in uniform. In a way they can not be held responsible, not, if they expect their patrons to be robbed. The Navy to-day is made up of ninety per cent. of honest, upright men, and the remaining ten per cent. are enlisting because they would rather do that than take their just desserts, which they would have to take if the judge was any kind of a man. A bill ought to be recommended to the House to make an example of some of the criminal court judges. The above clipping is only one of the many similar cases, and these judges are only to be found in the Middle Atlantic and Southern States.

F. L. BENNETT, Yeoman, First Class, U.S.N.

FOREIGN NAVAL PROGRAMS.

Accompanying the report of the House Committee on Naval Affairs on the Naval Appropriation bill is a statement by the Office of Naval Intelligence of the building program of foreign nations. The following vessels are now under construction for Japan, which has no continuous policy of construction:

Name, class and condition.	Tons.
Kattori—battleship. Building in England and to be finished next spring.	16,500
Kashima—battleship. Building in England and to be finished next spring.	16,500
Satsuma—battleship. Building at Yokosuka and to be finished in 1907.	19,000
Aki—battleship. About to be laid down in Japan and to be finished in 1907 or early in 1908.	19,000
Tsukuba—armored cruiser. Building at Kure; to be launched in December, 1905.	14,600
Ikoma—armored cruiser. Building at Kure; to be launched in February, 1906.	14,600
Kurama—armored cruiser. Building at Yokosuka.	14,600
Ibuki—armored cruiser. About to be laid down at Kure.	14,600
Tone—second-class cruiser. Building at Sasebo.	4,000
Yodo—despatchboat. Building at Kobe.	1,200
Ten destroyers, built in Japan during the present year.	3,400
Eighteen destroyers, under construction in Japan or to be immediately laid down.	6,120
Total (38 ships).	144,120

The following tables are given:

Numbers of flag officers in proportion to tonnage and personnel.									
England	France	U.S.	Germany	Japan					
Tonnage built and building 1,907,998	800,958	701,797	588,062	427,871					
Flag officers	85	45	18	32					
Tonnage per flag officer	22,447	17,799	38,989	18,375					
Blue jackets	95,263	52,153	37,000	35,113					
Men per flag officer	1,121	1,158	2,056	1,097					
England	France	U.S.	Germany	Japan					
No. Pet.	No. Pet.	No. Pet.	No. Pet.	No. Pet.					
Admirals of fleet	4	5	0	0	1	3	6	0	
Admirals	11	13	0	0	4	13	2	5	
Vice-admirals	23	27	15	33	0	8	25	14	34
Rear admirals	47	55	30	67	18	100	19	59	61
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Relative order of warship tonnage.									
Great Britain	1,673,338								
France	619,675								
Germany	466,084								
United States	388,519								
Japan	321,131								
Italy	266,728								
Russia	244,601								
Austria	122,756								
At present									
When complete									

It will be observed that when the vessels building are completed the United States will take its place before Germany as third in the order of relative rank, and Russia will precede Italy.

The following shows the vessels which are now under construction in England: Battleships—Dreadnought, 18,000 tons; Lord Nelson, 16,500 tons; Agamemnon, 16,500 tons; Britannia, 16,350 tons; Hibernia, 16,350 tons; Africa, 16,350 tons. Armored cruisers—Duke of Edinburgh, 13,550 tons; Black Prince, 13,550 tons; Warrior, 13,550 tons; Achilles, 13,550 tons; Natal, 13,550 tons; Cochrane, 13,550 tons; Minotaur, 14,600 tons; Defence, 14,600 tons; Shannon, 14,600 tons; A (2), 15,000 tons; B, 15,000 tons; C, 15,000 tons; D (2), 15,000 tons. Torpedoboot destroyers—six at 800 tons; seven at 230 tons; five at 220 tons. Submarines—Ten at 300 tons.

In France the annual cost for new construction will be about \$25,000,000. The estimates for 1906 provide for laying down the following: Three battleships (first class, about 18,000 tons—four 12-inch, twelve 9.4-inch, sixteen 12-pounders, eight 6-pounders). Ten destroyers (about 480 tons). Twenty submersibles (100-500 tons).

The present building program for Germany provides for eleven additional battleships, two large armored cruisers, nine small cruisers, twenty-four destroyers (torpedoboots). This is in addition to seventeen battleships, ten large armored cruisers, twenty-nine small cruisers, and seventy-two destroyers, to be substituted for vessels past the age limit.

Although the final results of the recent naval record target practice off Cape Cruz, Cuba, cannot be computed until the score of the battleship Ohio is received from the Asiatic Station, both men and officers on the battleship Missouri are in hopes that the much coveted gunnery trophy of the Service will this year be awarded to their ship. The splendid work of the Missouri with her 12-inch guns and her torpedoes last month has not alone been a source of much satisfaction to the ship's company, but the subject of appreciative comment on the other ships of the Atlantic Fleet. Of the thirty-five shots fired from both turrets not one missed the target; eighteen were fired from the after turret, seventeen from the forward turret. The target measured twenty-one feet by seventeen, but extending across the top and bottom a white band two and one-half feet deep reduces the target five feet in height. Shots entering these white bands count only half a hit in the score, while all shots entering the black area between these bands are counted full hits. Only five shots in all entered these white sections, three from the forward and two from the after turret. The after turret on one run fired ten shots, and made ten full hits in less than three minutes actual firing time. It may be of interest to state that the fifty-six men who composed the crew of the after turret represent twenty-one different States and have an average age of twenty-one years. Lieut. Leigh C. Palmer is the officer in charge of the after turret. Lieut. W. Pitt Scott in charge of the forward turret. Much credit is due to these officers and their respective turret captains, Catesby-Jones and L. H. Nicholson, for the remarkable score. The torpedo record of the Missouri is even more interesting than her turret work. She fired twelve shots with her submerged torpedoes, at a target moving at a speed of ten knots, while she steamed at a similar speed, but in an opposite direction, 1,000 yards distant. Of these twelve, ten were hits, and the two that missed went wide only by a few feet. Nothing approaching this has been done in our Service with torpedoes so far. Lieutenant Kautz, the torpedo officer, was warmly congratulated by the captain and officers after this phenomenal score, as were Lieutenant Commander Davis, the ordnance officer, Gunner Cox and Chief Gunner's Mate Peters. In March last the Missouri won the rifle championship of the Atlantic Fleet at Guantanamo; she also successfully defended the rowing trophy which she won last year. She has the football championship of the Battleship Squadron, and would without a doubt have won the eight hour speed trial on her way north, in which the Maine was victor, had it not been for the breakdown of her starboard engine when she was about one mile ahead. Capt. E. C. Pendleton commands the Missouri.

In the Senate, May 7, Mr. Nelson presented a statement showing the number, residence, and age of the officers affected by the bill (S. 2162), "to create in the War Department a special roll, to be known as the 'Volunteer retired list,' to authorize placing thereon with pay certain surviving officers of the United States Volunteer Army of the Civil War, and for other purposes," and also the amount of money involved. The list includes Major Generals G. M. Dodge, Carl Schurz, and Julius Stahl, Brigadier Generals Ames, Andrews, Beatty, Birney, Bragg, Bussey, Catterson, Chamberlain, Chetlain, Clayton, Connor, Cook, Cooper, Curtis, Grant, Gregg, Harland, Harris, Ketcham, Lee, Lucas, McArthur, McCook, McGinness, Nickerson, Paine, Pierce, Raum, Seward, Shaler, Smith, Webb. Also 153 brevet brigadier generals of Volunteers; in all, 188. The youngest of these is 66, and the oldest Gen. Wm. Birney, 86. Of the total, 36 have not yet reached the eligible age of 70. The total cost for the first year will be \$550,500. Since 1865 forty millions has been appropriated for the retired list. This is a list of brevet brigadier generals of Civil War volunteers whose addresses have not been ascertained after careful inquiry, whose services qualify them as eligible to the provisions of the bill; Charles W. Adams, Delevan Bates, Lewis G. Brown, Robert H. Caruthers, John K. Cummins, William B. Curtis, William G. Ely, James G. Grindley, James D. Greene, Jairus W. Hall, Jonathan A. Hill, John G. Hudson, Samuel B. Jones, Allyne C. Litchfield, John F. Lockman, William W. Marple, James P. McIvor, Frederick W. Moore, Jonathan D. Moore, Joseph J. Morrison, Hosea G. Mullings, William A. Olmstead, Orlando G. Risdon, Hiram Soddy, William J. Smith, Isaac Starbird, David Vickers, Wilton Wills, James Wood, Charles S. Wainwright, George E. Welles, James Wilson, Allen L. Sanderson, Thomas H. Butler, Thomas J. Thorp. Perhaps some of our readers can supply the missing addresses.

Pay Dir. Stephen Rand, U.S.N., who was retired from May 11 with the rank of rear admiral, was the senior officer in his grade, and was commissioned pay director, July 1, 1902. At the age of seventeen he left Dartmouth College, Aug. 15, 1861, and joined Berdan's sharpshooters until honorably discharged, April 5, 1863. During his service he participated in the battles of Williamsburg, Va., Hanover Court House, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, seven days' battles in Virginia, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, Chickahominy, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Pope's battles between Manassas and Washington, Groveton and Bull Run. For his meritorious and faithful service he was graduated with his class in 1863, after his discharge from the Army. In December, 1864, he was appointed a third assistant engineer in the Navy, and was ordered to duty on the Merrimac, being on that vessel when she was wrecked at sea in February, 1865, off the coast of Florida. In 1869, he was transferred to the Pay Corps as an assistant paymaster. Among other duties he was placed in charge of accounts of the Tehuantepec surveying expedition in Mexico for an oceanic canal from 1870 until 1872. He was made a passed assistant paymaster in 1874, and in 1875 was with the transit of Venus party at Vladivostok, Siberia. From 1879 until 1902 Pay Director Rand was in charge of the Navy pay office in Washington. He became a pay inspector in 1899, and pay director, with the rank of captain, in 1902. In that year he was on duty in San Francisco, was on the Asiatic Station in 1903, and has been on duty in Washington since October, 1904.

In accordance with the orders received from the Department commanding officers of the destroyers Paul Jones and Perry, as well as of the tugs which rendered service in San Francisco harbor during the conflagration, prepared a list of all men aboard their respective vessels, who had performed particularly meritorious work during that time. San Franciscans speak in the highest terms of the service rendered to that city by the Navy in

saving her water front, and under this heading the following letter, signed by some of the chief concerns in the metropolis, is of interest: "The undersigned, property owners and tenants of the district bounded by East street, westerly on Howard to Main street, thence southwesterly to East street, again desire to communicate to the public and to the admiral in command of the Pacific Squadron of the United States Navy the following resolutions: Resolved, That, owing to the heroic and untiring labors of the naval detachment led by Lieutenant Freeman and Chief Boatswain Moriarty, the property standing in this district was saved from destruction by fire during the late disaster. Resolved, That the warmest commendation and thanks of the undersigned is hereby expressed. Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be communicated to the public press and to Rear Admiral Goodrich, U.S.N., as a slight evidence of our gratification." This is signed by the Great Western Smelting and Refining Company, Mutual Electric Light Company, Columbian Iron Works, American Rubber Goods Company, United Engineering Company, J. H. Folger and Company.

Officials of the Navy Department, especially those of the Bureau of Equipment, which is the most directly affected, deplore the action of the House in amending the Naval bill so as to make it necessary for the Navy to go into the open market for its chains and cordage. The chains used in the Navy have been of an exceptionally high standard and have been made by the Government at the Boston Navy Yard. There is no doubt that the outside manufacturers can make the desired quality of chain, but it is regarded as certain that it will be difficult not only for them to keep up to the standard, but that they will be unable to keep up with the demands of the Navy for chains. The outside manufacturers can, however, produce the chain cheaper because they have no eight-hour law with which to deal. Besides that they can pay their workmen so much for each link of chain, which the Government can not do. If it were possible for the Government to do so the Navy would continue to make chains at the Boston yard, as it could then make chains at a cost not in excess of the commercial manufacturers.

Now that the Senate has confirmed the nomination of the eighteen second lieutenants of Infantry who were held up by the case of Lieut. V. W. Boller, 20th Inf., to be first lieutenants, it will be possible for the War Department to again nominate as first lieutenants those second lieutenants who immediately followed Lieuts. Harry W. Bathiany, 3d Infantry, and whose nominations were withdrawn by the War Department on Jan. 10 last as a result of the failure in his examination for promotion of Lieutenant Bathiany, who had been promoted subject to examination. The Department has never renominated these lieutenants, preferring to await the decision of the Senate in the Boller case, upon which they were indirectly dependent. The renomination of these second lieutenants, beginning with Fred H. Turner, and ending with S. C. Loring, will be made in a few days. The names of the eighteen first lieutenants confirmed on May 8 appear under our Army head.

The Navy Department on May 10 announced that the date for receiving bids for the new battleships Michigan and South Carolina has been extended, at the request of the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, from June 2 to June 23. This was on account of the disorder at the Union Iron Works caused by the earthquake. While no action has been formally taken, the Navy Department will very soon grant extensions of time to the Union Iron Works for the completion of the cruisers California, South Dakota and Milwaukee, which are building there. Among the first messages received at the Navy Department after the earthquake was one from Naval Constr. John G. Tawresey, in charge of the Government work at the Union Iron Works, saying that extensions of time on all contracts, trials and completions would have to be granted. Since then the Navy Department has been waiting for further advices by mail.

By direction of the President, Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry on May 10 directed a letter to Rear Admiral George A. Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, in which he was asked to continue on his duties as Chief of that Bureau beyond the date of his retirement from active service, May 13. So, after Rear Admiral Converse had acquiesced to the earnest wishes of President Roosevelt and Mr. Newberry, orders were issued to him to remain on duty as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation for an indefinite period. The President and Mr. Newberry hope that he will be able to remain for at least another year. In his letter to Admiral Converse, Mr. Newberry expressed his great appreciation of the Admiral's services to the Navy, and in making the formal announcement, which had already been forecasted, Mr. Newberry took occasion to remark on his great appreciation of Rear Admiral Converse's abilities and record.

Col. George A. Drew, U.S.V., is grand marshal of the Memorial Day parade in New York city for May 30, and Col. J. B. Lord is A.A.G. and chief of staff. There will be quite a number of Regular troops from the forts in the harbor and an unusually large number of blue-jackets from the vessels of the Atlantic Fleet. In addition to these there will be the entire National Guard of Manhattan and the Naval Militia, all acting as escort to the old Civil War veterans enrolled in the G.A.R. The parade will start promptly at 9 a.m. from Fifty-eighth street and Broadway, and will proceed thence to Central Park West, to Seventy-second street, to Broadway, to Eighty-sixth street, to Riverside Drive, passing the soldiers' and sailors' monument at Eighty-ninth street, and the parade will be dismissed at Ninety-second street and Riverside Drive.

The French squadron, under Admiral Campion, sailed from New York, May 4, after enjoying a very pleasant visit. Admiral Campion and his officers expressed the utmost appreciation of the kindness shown them by the American people, and said that their only regret at having visited this country was that they had to leave so soon. As the French squadron steamed down the Hudson River it received many salutes from tugboats and ferry craft. As it came within saluting distance of the four battleships of Admiral Evans's division, anchored off Tompkinsville, the French flagship saluted the flag of

the American admiral with thirteen guns, the flagship Maine promptly returning the salute.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, commanding the Atlantic Fleet, has sent a report to the Navy Department concerning the matter of Sunday baseball playing by teams from vessels of the Navy at Provincetown, Mass. The selectmen at Provincetown objected to the playing of baseball on Sunday, but there were a great many outsiders who said that the town council did not represent the views of the majority of the citizens and that therefore it was desired that teams from the fleet continue to play baseball at Provincetown on Sunday. Admiral Evans decided that the selectmen really represent the city and law and order and consequently he would abide by their decisions in the matter.

Secretary of War Taft spoke at Yale College, New Haven, Conn., April 30, on "Responsibilities of Citizenship." In the course of his remarks Mr. Taft said: "It has been said that if a democratic administration should come into power in the United States, it would at once turn the Philippine Islands over to a government of Filipinos. Prediction is dangerous, but I venture to predict that even a democratic party's national administration would not assume such a responsibility, and that it would pursue a policy substantially the same as that now in force. I hope such would prove to be the case, for it would show to the Filipino people, to its ultimate gain, that the American people has a continuity of policy."

Col. Charles R. Suter, of the Corps of Engineers, was placed on the retired list on May 5 with the rank of brigadier general, having attained the statutory retirement age of sixty-four years and being entitled to the advancement in rank because of creditable services rendered during the Civil War. His retirement operated to promote Lieut. Col. James B. Quinn to be colonel; Major George McC. Derby to be lieutenant colonel; Capt. Clement A. F. Flagler to be major; 1st Lieut. G. R. Lukesh to be captain, and 2d Lieut. R. P. Howell to be first lieutenant.

By a fire at Seattle, Wash., May 7, the War Department has suffered the loss of Pier No. 5, at what are known as the Arlington wharves. The transport Sherman was in danger, but drew away from the pier into the harbor with no more damage than a scorched side and the partial destruction of a small boat. The Sherman was to have sailed for Manila May 8, but a large quantity of commissary supplies were destroyed and these must be replaced before the vessel can leave. The loss will be about \$25,000.

The monument marking the site of old Fort Nelson, Va., which was one of the harbor fortifications during the Revolutionary War, was unveiled May 9 in the grounds of the Naval Hospital, Norfolk. The monument, consisting of a simple pedestal, surmounted by a grim old cannon, a relic of the Revolution, was erected by Fort Nelson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The principal address was made by Rear Admiral P. F. Harrington, U.S.N.

In honor of its wall-scaling team, which won the wall-scaling event at the tournament at Madison Square Garden, New York city, April 26, the 100th Company of the U.S. Coast Artillery were entertained at an enjoyable smoker at Fort Terry, N.Y., on May 2, for which an inviting menu was also prepared. The company team defeated the most expert teams, and its victory was well earned. The company officers are Capt. P. P. Bishop, 1st Lieut. A. P. S. Hyde and 2d Lieut. R. I. McKenney.

The newspapers, referring to the death of Midshipman James R. Branch at the Naval Academy, recently published the allegation that Branch had read a letter from Mr. Meriwether's grandmother and had criticised the spelling in it and that that was the cause of Meriwether's ill will toward Branch. Investigation at the Academy, it is stated, fails to find any evidence supporting this allegation. Not only was all circumstantial evidence against the report, but Meriwether himself has denied it.

The graduation exercises of the cadets of the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service will be held at Arundel Cove, Md., on Tuesday, June 5. It is expected that Secretary Shaw, Assistant Secretary Taylor and Hon. William P. Hepburn will make addresses on this occasion. The revenue cutter Windom will sail from Chase's Wharf, Baltimore, at 1:30 p.m., and convey guests to Arundel Cove. The exercises will begin at 3 o'clock.

An official communication from the War Department directs that Par. 1426, A.R., which fixes the office hours of contract dental surgeons from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., and prohibits them from operating on those not entitled to free service during those hours, be strictly enforced, and that a failure on the part of any contract dental surgeon to comply with it shall be considered as cause for the annulment of his contract.

There is a vacancy still in the grade of chaplain in the Army, one of the candidates recently designated to take the examination for this position having failed to qualify before the examining board. The Secretary of War will probably soon make another designation of a minister to be examined to fill this vacancy, which was caused by the retirement of Chaplain Potter.

The retirement of Col. P. Henry Ray, commanding the 4th Infantry, will result in the promotion of Lieut. Col. J. E. Macklin, 3d Inf., who will become colonel of the 4th Infantry, and Major Lea Febiger, who will become a lieutenant colonel. It is as yet impossible to give the promotions in the lower grades.

Comdr. J. H. Bull, U.S.N., on May 10 successfully passed his examination for promotion to the grade of captain and will receive his promotion on May 26, when Rear Admiral Perry goes upon the retired list. He will be the youngest captain in the Navy, not then being quite fifty-four years of age.

Vice-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford has notified the British Mediterranean Fleet in general orders that in future the results of all competitive exercises are to be displayed in conspicuous places for the information of the ship's companies. By this means it is hoped that the spirit of emulation will be encouraged.

COL. TORNEY'S WORK AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco Examiner says: "By the provisions of General Orders No. 37, General Funston performed, perhaps, the most important act of his administration of the affairs of the city of San Francisco; for by this order he placed the sanitary affairs of the city under the one officer of the U.S. Army who is the most competent to care for the greatest problem now confronting its courageous citizens. As commanding officer of the General Hospital at the Presidio, Col. George H. Torney has already made a name for himself which will always live in the memory of San Francisco. Who will ever forget the work he has done for humanity at that magnificent institution? When every other hospital in the city was threatened with destruction and patients were being carried out as fast as willing hands could care for them, Colonel Torney was receiving them at the General Hospital as fast as automobiles, carriages, wagons, and ambulances could carry them to the Presidio. He was one of the first to realize the magnitude of the calamity and without waiting for orders from anyone he notified the city authorities that the General Hospital was at the disposal of its wounded and dying. It is indeed refreshing to see an officer act so quickly and courageously without the usual amount of red tape."

"As Commanding Officer of the Hospital Ship Relief during the Spanish War, Colonel Torney made a record for himself which stamped him as being one of the most efficient officers who has ever worn the uniform of the American Army. This hospital ship was entirely rebuilt and outfitted under the personal direction of Colonel Torney, and she is to-day regarded as the model hospital ship of the world. Since the Spanish War, Colonel Torney has commanded the large hospitals at Hot Springs, Ark., Manila and the Presidio. He has rebuilt all of them and they are surpassed in point of equipment or efficiency by no civil or military hospital in existence. That the Secretary of War should have placed him in command of these important institutions was alone sufficient to stamp him as a man of most unusual ability."

"During the past week we have seen enough of him to realize that the confidence reposed in him at Washington was well merited. He has heretofore been equal to the greatest emergency and nothing has been too large for him. His force for his new work has been organized, camps have been established, and medical officers placed in charge and every precaution taken to prevent the presence or spread of disease. With Colonel Torney in charge, San Francisco may well feel that its sanitary affairs are in the best of hands, and they are indeed fortunate in having at its disposal the services of such an able and illustrious officer as Colonel Torney, for in addition to his great skill and executive acumen, he is, personally, the most lovable of men and is idolized by all those who have ever been so fortunate as to serve under his command. It may be said, without the slightest fear of contradiction, that he is the most beloved officer in the United States Army. Although he has resided in San Francisco only three years, Colonel Torney has made legions of friends here, and all of his old comrades at the Bohemian Club who are now serving under him swear by him as forcibly and loyally as do those who have served with him for years. Many heroes will come out of our calamity, but no star of glory will shine more brilliantly than does that of Colonel Torney, and we are proud to glory in it with him. For his work at the General Hospital we are already indebted to him beyond measure, and we look with the greatest confidence to the result of his work as chief sanitary officer of the city."

IMPROVED FIRST-AID DRESSING.

The joint board of Army and Navy officers appointed by order of the President, Jan. 11, 1906, to consider improvements in the first-aid dressings and uniformity of equipment for the medical departments of the two services, has submitted its report to the Secretary of War through the Military Secretary. The board stipulates the following as essentials of a satisfactory first-aid packet: It should be simple in construction, having few separate parts, and should be easy of application even by persons unfamiliar with its use. It should be made and arranged so as to require no handling of that part of the dressing which comes in contact with the wound, and the compresses should be of sufficient area and thickness to afford effective protection to the wound. Compresses and bandages should be made entirely of absorbent material rendered antiseptic by mercuric chloride, and the whole packet should be as light as possible consistent with effectiveness. It should be provided with a water-proof, hermetically-sealed durable covering, preferably of brass or copper, and the container should be easy to open, and should have an arrangement for secure attachment to the belt of the soldier. The packet recommended by the board contains one square yard of gauze in two compresses, thus making it possible to dress two wounds at different levels with the contents of one packet, and is no larger and weighs no more than the present Army packet. For large wounds caused by fragments of shell, splinters, etc., a special dressing is recommended, to be known as "shell wound dressing," and containing one square yard of absorbent sublimated gauze, so folded as to make a pad six by nine inches, across the back of which is placed a piece of gauze bandage three inches wide and four feet long. A bag or small box of these bandages should be issued to each dressing station on board ship and to each seacoast battery before an action, and officers and enlisted men should be taught how to apply them.

The board recommends that the "Stokes splint stretcher" be adopted by the Navy, and also by the Army, for use on transports, hospital ships and at coast Artillery stations. It is also recommended that experiments be undertaken with a view to the development of a practical wheeled litter for use in the Army. The travois is strongly recommended for both services, because of its simplicity. The adoption of the "Pulman pack outfit" for the Army is earnestly recommended, and the English invention known as "the rapid transit galloping ambulance" is regarded as specially suitable for use with Cavalry and Field Artillery, and should be adopted for the Army and also for the Navy when necessary. It is recommended that arrangements be made for the manufacture of this ambulance in the United States.

The board considers the orderly pouch and the Hospital Corps pouch of the Army the most suitable for the Navy. It recommends that the general equipment, including tentage, cooking and mess outfit, and bedding, be the same for the Navy while in active service on land, as that used by the Army under similar conditions, and that the same alphabetical arrangement of the official Latin names of the medicines on the supply tables of

the two services be followed as far as practicable. Another recommendation is that the brassard be made larger, that its dimensions be specified, and that it be the same for the two services, namely, three inches broad and with the cross three inches in height and width, and with arms one inch broad.

The report deals at length with the question of hospital ships, and holds that such a vessel, specially designed and built, should be provided for each service. Details and specifications for a satisfactory hospital ship are given, and it is pointed out that a perfectly acceptable vessel for hospital purposes can be obtained only by special construction. "It is therefore recommended," says the report, "that plans and specifications for such a ship be submitted for consideration, looking to the building of such a vessel for the Army and one for the Navy. These perfected ships will always be type ships, will allow for the practical study of such ships, with a view to further improvements, and they will fill a need felt for a long time during peace and be the basis for these structures in time of war."

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Col. Charles R. Suter, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., who was retired with the rank of brigadier general May 5, was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy June 17, 1862, being commissioned a second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. He saw active service in the Civil War, and as an assistant engineer in the Third Army Corps in the Northern Virginia campaign took part in the battle of Cedar Mountain and skirmishes in the Rappahannock. He also served as an assistant engineer of the First Corps, and with the Engineer Battalion, Army of the Potomac, in the Maryland campaign, being engaged in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. He was engaged in building and repairing pontoon bridges across the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers at Harper's Ferry, and constructed defenses on Maryland Heights from Sept. 21 to Nov. 3, 1862. He was in the Rappahannock Campaign as assistant engineer of the Center Grand Division, Army of the Potomac, Nov. 16, 1862, to Feb. 25, 1863, and was in the battle of Fredericksburg in December, 1862. He took part in the descent upon Morris Island in July, 1863; the bombardment of Fort Sumter; the siege of Fort Wagner, and was in charge of the engineer operations at Hilton Head and Port Royal Island. He received the brevet of major March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the Rebellion. After the war he was assigned to engineering duty at various places which included a survey of the transportation route by the Mississippi from Cairo to New Orleans. He supervised the construction of various bridges across the Missouri river, and was division engineer in charge of fortifications, river and harbor works at San Francisco. He was also a member of various and special boards in connection with engineering works, and was in charge of fortifications and river and harbor works in the vicinity of Boston, among his other assignments.

Capt. W. B. Bayley, U.S.N., who has been placed on the retired list, to date from April 18, was commissioned an acting third assistant engineer August 4, 1864. He served on the Lancaster, Monocacy, Palos, Pensacola, Machias, Alert, Monterey and Massachusetts. He reached the grade of chief engineer in May, 1894, and while on the Massachusetts in 1898 served as fleet engineer. He reached the grade of commander in March, 1901.

Lieut. Col. James E. Macklin, 3d U.S. Inf., promoted colonel on May 8, vice Ray, 4th Inf., retired, served as a private, corporal, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and captain in the 16th Indiana Infantry from April 22, 1861, to June 30, 1865, and took part in many battles. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 31st U.S. Infantry, Aug. 9, 1867. He was out of the Service Nov. 20, 1876, and was appointed second lieutenant, 11th Infantry, Jan. 12, 1877. He reached the grade of captain, 11th Infantry, Feb. 25, 1891; major, 24th Infantry, Oct. 19, 1899; was transferred to the 11th Infantry in February, 1900, and was promoted lieutenant colonel and assigned to the 3d Infantry April 20, 1903. He will succeed Col. P. H. Ray in command of the 4th Infantry, and he has seen service in Cuba and the Philippines.

Col. P. Henry Ray, 4th U.S. Inf., was placed on the retired list with the rank of brigadier general from May 8. He was born in Wisconsin May 8, 1842, and was retired on account of the age limit. During the Civil War he first served as a private in the 2d Wisconsin Volunteers and in the 1st Wisconsin Volunteers from May, 1861, until July, 1863, when he was appointed a second lieutenant in the latter regiment. The following year he was made a captain and in 1865 appointed a captain in the 6th U.S. Vol. Veteran Infantry, being honorably mustered out in 1866. He was engaged at Blackburn's Ford and Bull Run in 1861, and took part in the defense of Washington in 1864. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 33d U.S. Infantry March 7, 1867; was transferred to the 8th Infantry in 1869. He was in the field with the first expedition to the Yellowstone River, Gen. David S. Stanley's, in 1872, and in the following year he accompanied the second expedition to that place. Colonel Ray was chief quartermaster and chief commissary in the expedition against Sioux Indians in 1874. He went on an expedition to Alaska in 1881 and was acting Indian agent at the Hoopa Valley reservation in 1885. During the Spanish-American war he was appointed colonel of the 3d U.S. Volunteer Infantry, being honorably mustered out in 1899. Colonel Ray has served in Cuba and in the Philippines, and his last post of duty was at Fort Thomas, Ky. He was made a captain in 1889, major in 1899, lieutenant colonel, 7th Infantry, in 1901; was transferred to the 8th Infantry in 1902, and became colonel of the 4th Infantry in 1903.

The retirement of Pay Director Rand for age, May 11, with rank of rear admiral, has caused the promotion of Pay Insp'r. L. C. Kerr to the rank of pay director; Paymr. Samuel McGowan to be pay inspector, P.A. Paymr. John S. Higgins to be paymaster, and Asst. Paymr. B. D. McGee to be passed assistant paymaster; all of these changes take effect on May 11. The retirement of Paymr. U. G. Ammen on account of physical disability, on May 3, caused the promotion of P.A. Paymr. Arthur M. Pippin to be paymaster and Asst. Paymr. P. J. Willett to be passed assistant paymaster.

Lieut. Col. James B. Quinn, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., promoted colonel, vice Suter, retired, is a native of Ohio, and was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy, and commissioned second lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, June 18, 1866. Among other assignments, he served as assistant engineer in the improvement of the harbors of Lake Michigan, and also served under Lieutenant Colonel Blunt, Colonel Benham and Lieutenant Colonel Thom. He was on temporary duty on survey of Union and Central Pacific Railways in 1876, and on survey of boundary line between Virginia and West Virginia in November, 1878. He was in charge of the

improvement of the Yellowstone River in April, 1883, and of Missouri River from Sioux City to Fort Benton. He had charge of the improvement of various harbors on Lake Superior, defenses of New Orleans, and of various surveys, water level observations, etc., and has been a member of various boards.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

An event of unusual interest and pleasure occurred at Fort Riley, Kas., last Wednesday evening, when Major and Mrs. G. H. Morgan, 9th Cav., invited in a number of their friends to announce to them the engagement of their eldest daughter, Mary, to Lieut. C. K. Lyman, 4th Cav., and to wish Lieutenant Lyman bon voyage, as he departed later in the evening for Seattle, Wash., where he takes transport to join his regiment in the Philippines. Lieutenant Lyman is a member of the class of 1905 and has been taking the course of equitation with the special class at Fort Riley, from which class he has just graduated with much credit to himself. "Miss Morgan," writes a correspondent, "is one of the prettiest and most popular of last year's débuts. Those present on this joyful occasion besides Lieutenant Lyman's classmates, were Col. and Mrs. Godfrey, Col. and Mrs. Parker, Major and Mrs. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. Short, and Lieut. and Mrs. Pierson."

The engagement of Miss Mabel Mullen to 1st Lieut. George Luther Hicks, Art. Corps, U.S.A., is announced. The wedding will probably take place in September. The prospective bride is a daughter of Hon. and Mrs. William M. Mullen, of New York city. The prospective groom is a son of Mrs. George L. Hicks, of Cambridge, Md., and grandson of the late U.S. Senator and War Governor of Maryland Thomas Holliday Hicks, and brother of Pay Insp'r. Thomas Holliday Hicks, U.S.N. Mrs. George L. Hicks, mother of Lieut. George L. Hicks, and his fiancee, Miss Mullen, are spending a few days with Lieutenant Hicks at Fort Monroe, Va.

The engagement is announced of Miss Frances R. McIlvaine, of Philadelphia, daughter of the late Henry C. McIlvaine, formerly of the U.S.N., and Ensign Roger Williams, U.S.N.

Lieut. Stephen Ogden Fuqua, 23d U.S. Inf., and Miss Pauline Stafford, daughter of Major John Stafford, U.S.A., were married at San Francisco, Cal., April 25.

Miss Lucinda Noble Butler, daughter of the late Lieut. W. P. Butler, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and granddaughter of the late Gen. T. J. Rodman, U.S.A., was married at Berkeley, Cal., April 23, to Mr. Rudolf J. Buchly.

The engagement is announced of Miss Greening, of Hamilton, Ontario, and Mr. Braden. Miss Greening is at present touring Europe and will be remembered at Fort Leavenworth as a most popular young woman on the several occasions of her visits to Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Seivert. The wedding tour of the bride and groom will probably include a stay at Fort Leavenworth.

Miss Georgia Leontine Mackay, daughter of Civil Eng'r. George Mackay, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Mackay, has announced her engagement to Surg. James C. Pryor, U.S.N.

The engagement is announced of Mrs. Mary L. Webster, of No. 37 Madison avenue, New York city, widow of the late Major George O. Webster, 4th U.S. Inf., and Mr. Alonzo R. Bayne, of Nova Scotia, who is extensively interested in developing the mining and timber industries of that province.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Arthur R. Fornbeck, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., stationed at Fort Mason, Cal., to Mrs. Eleanor Geason, of San Francisco.

The marriage of Miss Alice Hyde Fessenden to Lieut. Robert Grey Peck, U.S.A., at Highland Park, Ill., on April 30, which we briefly noted in our last issue, was one of the most charming of weddings. The marriage was to have taken place in June, but the recent order directing the 7th Infantry to proceed to the relief of San Francisco necessitated a change to the above date. In spite of the necessary haste of preparation, all the pretty features of a military wedding were carried out to the last detail. The Episcopal church was handsomely decorated and perfumed with the odor of flowers; the groom and ushers were in full dress uniform, and the 27th U.S. Infantry band discoursed sweet music on the lawn of the bride's home during the reception which followed the ceremony. The officers and ladies of the regiment, as guests of honor, occupied the front pews, while Col. and Mrs. Whitall represented the groom's parents, his father being seriously ill at home. The bride, radiant in a gown of liberty satin covered with illusion and trimmed with old point lace, proceeded to the altar to the strains of Lohengrin's wedding march. She held a beautiful bouquet of lilacs clasped by a gold and pearl bouquet holder. History was repeating itself and old memories were awake, for clasping that same holder, wearing the same old point lace, bowing before an altar laden with lilies, both the mother and the grandmother of the bride had entered into the holy bonds of matrimony. The Rev. T. C. Wolcott performed the sacred and impressive ceremony of marriage, while the soft tones of a harp hummed through the church. Upon the arm of her husband the bride turned from the altar, followed in order by the maid of honor and best man, Miss Dorothy Fessenden and Lieut. T. W. Brown, U.S.A.; the matron of honor, Mrs. Edmund A. Russell, accompanied by Lieut. A. T. Dalton, U.S.A.; the bridesmaids and their escorts, Miss Helen Roache and Lieut. C. G. Bickham; Miss Murilla Berry and Lieut. A. W. Brown, U.S.A.; Miss Catharine Marsh and Lieut. J. M. Hobson, U.S.A. The guests who had filled the church repaired to the bride's cosy home at Happiegoluckie where a reception completed the functions of the day. Lieut. and Mrs. Peck left on an evening train for a brief wedding trip, after which the groom will enjoy a leave and then report for duty as adjutant at Fort Assiniboine. Though he is now an officer of the 7th Infantry, yet the 27th, from which he was recently promoted, claims as its own, both the Lieutenant and his charming wife, and records this marriage among its social functions. Lieutenant Peck won his commission in 1901, and was transferred from the 26th to the 27th Infantry the same year. He served through the Pershing campaign against the Moros, and for nearly three years thereafter he was a member of the Legion Guards at Pekin. Returning to his regiment in 1905 he had the good fortune to meet the girl whom he now calls his bride. The bride's maternal great-great-grandfather was Chief Justice of Connecticut and a colonel of a Revolutionary regiment. Her great-grandfather was an officer in the War of 1812, and her grandfather was Edwin Dayton, author of "The Last Days of Knickerbocker Life in New York," one of the classic contributions to history. She is related to John T. Spencer, formerly Secretary of War, and closely connected with many of the best families in the country. On her father's side she descends through an unbroken line of military heroes, from the

days of Ethan Allen and Mad Anthony Wayne. Lieutenant Peck comes from a strong New England family, prominent in science, business and politics.

Miss Anna Whiting, niece of Rear Admiral W. H. Whiting, U.S.N., was married at Davenport, Iowa, May 5, to Albert F. Afong, who came from Hawaii to claim his bride. The young couple met while she was visiting her uncle, who was stationed near Honolulu. The uncle also wedded an Afong. The bridegroom is the youngest of a well known family. His father recently returned to China, after giving his son and daughters each \$100,000 for a marriage settlement.

Lieut. George S. Simonds, 22d U.S. Inf., and assistant instructor in tactics, was married at West Point, N.Y., May 9, to Miss Florence Page, daughter of Brig. Gen. John H. Page, U.S.A., retired. The ceremony was performed in the cadet chapel.

RECENT DEATHS.

Gen. Benjamin F. Hawkes, U.S.V., a veteran of the Mexican, Seminole and Civil Wars, and one of the founders of the G.A.R., died at his home in Washington, D.C., May 3, in his eighty-second year. He was born in Salem, Mass., served in the Mexican War as a lieutenant, and afterward in the Seminole War, entered the Volunteer Army in the Civil War as captain and adjutant general on the staff of General Kelley, later being lieutenant colonel of the 78th Ohio Infantry. After promotion to the colonelcy of that regiment he took part in the battle of Fort Donelson, and until the close of the war was aide-de-camp and adjutant general to Generals Hooker, Ord, and others. As adjutant general of the State of Illinois, he had charge of the military forces taking part in the funeral of President Lincoln. In the spring of 1865 General Hawkes, with seven other veterans, met at Springfield, Ill., and organized the Grand Army of the Republic. General Hawkes was a past department commander of the Department of the Potomac, and has always been a conspicuous figure at national encampments of the order. He was married Jan. 31, 1899, at Washington, D.C., to Miss Emma A. Ulson, of Westfield, Mass.

Major Gen. J. G. Parkhurst, a Civil War veteran and U.S. Minister to Belgium under President Cleveland, died at Cold Water, Mich., May 6. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1847. In 1861 he enlisted in the Union Army. He served as lieutenant colonel and colonel of the 9th Michigan Infantry, provost marshal of the 14th Army Corps, and as provost marshal general of the Department of the Cumberland and of the military division of Tennessee. From 1862 to 1865 he was a brigadier general of volunteers on the staff of Gen. George H. Thomas. After the war he was appointed United States marshal for the district of Michigan, serving from 1866 to 1869, when he resumed law practice. In 1889 he was minister of the United States to Belgium.

Col. Henry H. Adams, of New York, well known in military circles and in the iron and steel business, died at his summer home at Greenwich, Conn., May 7, as the result of an operation for the removal of his leg. Colonel Adams was sixty-two years old, and up to recently was president of the Colonial Iron Company of Pennsylvania. He was vice-president of the Patriotic League of America.

Rear Admiral Aaron K. Hughes, U.S.N., who died in Washington, D.C., May 4, in his 85th year, was appointed an acting midshipman from New York, Oct. 20, 1838, and made his first cruise in the frigate Constitution on the Pacific Station in January, 1839. The Constitution at that time was the flagship of Commodore Alex. Clayton and was in command of Capt. Daniel Turner. He served in the brig Boxer in the Gulf of Mexico and in the West Indies in 1842, and among other vessels he served in was the frigate Macedonian of the African squadron, he being on that vessel in 1844. He served in the frigate Columbia on the coast of Brazil from the fall of 1845 until the spring of 1846, when he was on duty in the office of Coast Survey. After he attained the rank of midshipman he was assigned on the steamer Michigan on the western lakes and served on her until the summer of 1848. He served as acting master of the sloop Albany in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico, and in the winter of 1852 was ordered as acting master on the receiving ship Ontario, where he received a warrant as master. As a lieutenant in the sloop-of-war Decatur of the Pacific Squadron, he made the passage through the Straits of Magellan, from the Atlantic to the Pacific in eighty-three days, or 118 days from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to Valparaiso, Chile. While he was attached to this vessel in Puget Sound during the winter of 1855-56 he had an engagement ashore at Seattle with five hundred hostile Indians who had attempted to murder the inhabitants and pillage the place. The Indians were defeated by a landing party from the Decatur, after suffering a loss of thirty-five killed and thirty wounded. This ended the hostilities in the territory. While executive officer of the San Jacinto in 1860 and en route to St. Paul de Loanda on the west coast of Africa, he was sent as prize master of the captured Slavey Storm King. He took her 200 miles to the westward of the Congo River and conveyed 619 recaptured Africans to Monrovia, Liberia, a distance of 1,500 miles, and then took the prize safely to Norfolk, Va. In April, 1861, he was ordered to the Philadelphia, which was a city ice-boat, and had been improvised into a man-of-war in less than twenty-four hours, and served as her executive officer. He served in the frigate Mississippi in the Gulf Squadron as a second lieutenant executive, and in October, 1861, he was ordered to command the steamer Water Witch. While in command of the latter vessel in November, 1861, when off Fort Morgan he endeavored to cut out a schooner which had grounded under the guns of the fort. He had an engagement with the fort and a masked battery for an hour, when a signal to haul out of action was made by Capt. O. S. Glisson, of the Gulf Squadron. He commanded the gunboat Mohawk in May, 1862, under Admiral Du Pont, and while on an expedition to St. Marys, Ga., he destroyed the greater portion of the town after being fired upon by rebels in ambush. He was in command of the gunboat Cimarron in 1863 on the South Atlantic Squadron under Rear Admiral Dahlgren, serving on her until May, 1864, and participated in the attack on the enemies' works before Charleston and in other engagements at the same place. In October, 1864, he served under Acting Rear Admiral Lee as ordnance officer of the Mississippi Squadron, and in February, 1865, he was executive officer to the "Mound City" naval station, serving there until February, 1866. Subsequent duties included those of lighthouse inspector at Charleston, S.C., 1868; commanding the receiving ship Boston, 1870; the Pensacola, of the Pacific Squadron, 1872-4; naval station, Port Royal, 1877-8; navy yard, Norfolk, 1879-1882, and the Pacific Station, 1883-4. He was retired in March, 1884. He reached the grade of lieutenant commander July 16, 1862; commander, Nov. 16,

1862; captain, Feb. 10, 1869; commodore, Feb. 4, 1875, and rear admiral, July 2, 1882.

Mrs. Henry Honoré, mother of Mrs. Potter Palmer, and of Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, wife of General Grant, U.S.A., died at Chicago, Ill., May 6, as the result of a fall. She was eighty years old.

Mrs. Frances Rees, wife of Major T. H. Rees, C.E., U.S.A., died at her home shortly before noon Tuesday, May 1, of acute Bright's disease. She had been ill only a few days, and her death was a great shock to her friends. Mrs. Rees, who was one of the most popular and best known women in the Army and a great favorite, was the daughter of Major and Mrs. Happerset, and was married in 1891 to Major Rees at Fort McPherson, Ga. She leaves five children—Dorothy, Thomas, Jr., Helen, Frances and Margaret. The funeral was held Thursday in the national cemetery. The pallbearers were Majors Beach and Young, Captains Stuart, Gordon, Jackson and Fair, and Lieutenants Williams and Guthrie. Mrs. Happerset, mother of Mrs. Rees, and daughter arrived Thursday morning from Washington to attend the funeral.

After the impressive funeral services over the remains of the late Lieut. Joseph W. Graeme, U.S.N., in Calvary church, New York city, which were carried out with the usual military honors, the body was taken to Long Island, where it was incinerated, in accordance with the expressed wish of Lieutenant Graeme. The urn containing the ashes was sent to Wilkes-Barre on April 24. When the Black Diamond arrived that afternoon there was a large gathering at the station—a marked sign of the general esteem in which the deceased had been held in the community. The grouping was made up of personal friends and many who were acquaintances. But each vied with the other in the silent tribute of respect. The final ceremony occurred at the grave in Hollenbeck Cemetery. Final prayers were offered by Rev. Dr. Henry L. Jones and Rev. H. E. Hayden, and the urn was lowered into the grave. The entire burial plot was filled with the loveliest floral offerings. Here, as at the church, the floral remembrances were from the U.S. Navy Department, from employees at the Washington Navy Yard, from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, from the fellow officers and shipmates, and from many friends beside. Lieutenant Graeme, it will be remembered, died from injuries received by the burning of powder in the turret of the Kearsarge. He lived fifteen hours after the accident. He was taken back to his own ship, the Maryland, after his wounds had been dressed. He was cheerful and courageous and it was thought that he had a fine chance of recovery, and it was evident that he himself thought so. But the reaction after the awful nervous shock was too great, and he passed away peacefully, after an unconscious period of only about an hour. A casket of steel was constructed by the ship's artificers and the body placed therein, the whole being enclosed in a wooden box and was taken to New York on the Maryland.

Col. Oliver Hart Dockery, of North Carolina, who died at Johns Hopkins Hospital, in Baltimore, from the effects of an operation, on March 21 last, was the father of 1st Lieut. Oliver H. Dockery, Jr., 3d U.S. Inf. Colonel Dockery was a well-known and prominent public man in his native State. He was conspicuous as a leader and officer in the Confederacy, although at heart a staunch Whig and Union man, who opposed secession and counseled against the war. He took a dominant part in the reconstruction period of North Carolina, served quite a number of years in Congress, was twice Republican candidate for Governor of his State, and served four years as United States Consul General to the capital of Brazil.

Mr. George W. Porter, brother of Gen. Horace Porter, died on May 8 in his eighty-third year. He was a graduate from Lafayette College, and had been ill for some time.

PERSONALS.

Lieut. George H. Terrell, Art. Corps, U.S.A., was a guest at Hotel Breslin, New York city, May 7.

Gen. John H. Patterson, U.S.A., has returned from abroad and has gone to his country place near Selkirk, New York.

Rear Admiral C. O'Neil, U.S.N., and a party of friends were on May 7 at Atlantic City from Washington, stopping at the Marlborough.

Midshipman Frederick W. Bennett, R.N., of the Bulwark, flagship of Lord Charles Beresford, met with a severe accident on the early morning of April 18, fracturing his thigh by a fall from the maintop.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte, who has been ill at his home in Baltimore for two weeks, is steadily improving, but it is likely that he will not be at his desk in the Navy Department for a week or more. Mr. Bonaparte had an attack of ptomaine poisoning.

The Wisconsin Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., held a meeting at the rooms of the commandery, Perles Building, 85 and 87 Oneida street, Milwaukee, Wis., on May 2. The paper of the evening was by Companion Frederick C. Winkler, lieutenant colonel, 26th Wisconsin Infantry, bvt. brig. gen., U.S.V. Subject: "Ulysses S. Grant—From Obscurity to Lieutenant General."

Mr. and Mrs. Bisbee, of Riverview, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., gave a most charming reception to Capt. and Mrs. R. Foster Walton, U.S.A., on Tuesday afternoon, May 8, from 4 until 6, and a dinner for sixteen afterwards. Capt. and Mrs. Walton moved May 1 to a house on beautiful Garfield Place, No. 25. Mrs. Walton has been in Poughkeepsie two months and has almost entirely recovered from her illness.

Comdr. C. C. Rogers, commandant of the naval station at Guantanamo, has been selected to succeed Capt. H. M. Hodges, retired, as Hydrographer of the Navy. Captain Hodges has been ordered detached from his present duties and to home on May 31. Commander Rogers will come to Washington to take charge of the office of Hydrographer as soon as someone is selected to relieve him at Guantanamo.

"Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Hall are comfortably quartered in one of the cantonment quarters at the Presidio," writes a correspondent, "having been driven by the fire from the Plymouth Hotel. Mrs. Hall enjoys her life here, notwithstanding the circumstances under which she took refuge, as it was in this little garrison that her wedding occurred some three years ago at the home of her parents, Col. and Mrs. E. B. Bolton. Colonel Bolton was at that time in command of the post."

Rear Admiral and Mrs. P. F. Harrington and the Misses Harrington were at home informally on Wednesday afternoon, May 2, at their home in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Receiving with them were Rev. and Mrs. Harrington Littell, of China. Spring flowers were used in decoration and the center piece was a beautiful arrangement of buttercups on a yellow embroidered center piece. Among those who called were many deeply interested in the missionary cause who were glad to have the pleasure of meeting Mr. and Mrs. Littell.

Capt. Luther S. Ames, U.S.A., retired, resides in Glens Falls, N.Y., his address being 12 Elm street.

Comdr. H. C. Poundstone, U.S.N., has left California for his home in the mountains of West Virginia.

Mrs. Montgomery Waddell, of New York, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Hornbrook, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Rear Admiral Cipriano Andrade, U.S.N., retired, resides at 328 West Eighty-fourth street, New York city.

Capt. Frederick W. Alstaetter, Corps of Engrs., on duty at West Point, N.Y., will spend a leave abroad for some two months.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, U.S.N., was in Portsmouth, Va., May 3, accompanied by Mrs. Wise. They were warmly greeted by their friends.

Lieut. Hilary Williams, U.S.N., and Capt. S. A. W. Patterson, U.S.M.C., were among the guests at the Imperial Hotel, New York city, May 5.

Chief Engr. Fletcher A. Wilson, U.S.N., retired, who is spending a year's leave abroad, should be addressed care of Monsieur Perier et Cie, 59 Rue de Provence, Paris, France.

Capt. and Mrs. Richardson Clover, U.S.N., and family will leave for California late this month. The Clover ranch at Napa suffered no injury by the earthquake, and the family contemplate a pleasant summer in their beautiful home there.

Major Thomas Cruse, U.S.A., has changed station from Chicago, Ill., to Racine, Wis., to superintend the manufacture of clothing for the Quartermaster's Department. Lieut. James W. Furlow, 11th Inf., will act as an assistant to Major Cruse.

Major and Mrs. J. C. Sanford, U.S.A., sail for Antwerp on the Kroonland May 12 from New York, to attend a meeting at Brussels of the Permanent Commission of the International Association of Navigation Congresses, of which Major Sanford, C.E., is one of the American members.

Rear Admiral C. D. Sigsbee, U.S.N., has been detached from duty in command of the Third Division of the Atlantic Fleet, and ordered home to await orders. The Brooklyn, which has been the flagship of Rear Admiral Sigsbee, arrived at League Island, Pa., May 8, nine days from San Miguel, Azores.

"It was with the deepest regret," writes a correspondent at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, "the 16th Infantry bade farewell to their beloved colonel, Butler D. Price, and Mrs. Price, who left Jan. 5 on the Logan. Both had endeared themselves to all, and none will ever forget nor cease to think of them except with love."

Major William F. Lippitt, surg., U.S.A., whose resignation has been accepted to take effect May 26, 1906, was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Army May 4, 1891, and served in the Philippines with the 44th U.S. Vol. Infantry in 1899 and 1900. He is a native of West Virginia and a graduate of the University of Virginia.

Capt. John H. Wholley, 2d Inf., Mrs. Wholley and two children, who were in San Francisco at the time of the earthquake, escaped from the top of the Occidental Hotel, but lost by fire their clothes, uniforms and other effects. They suffered a great pecuniary loss, but have no regrets for this and are thankful their lives were saved. They are now located at 37 Cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Mrs. J. Arthur Hadsell, wife of Lieutenant Hadsell, 19th U.S. Inf., has opened the old Hadsell homestead in Plainville, Conn., and is, for the present, living there with her children. Mrs. Hadsell returned from Malabang, Mindanao, via the Camp Vicar's trail across the island to Overton, there catching the Sherman for home upon a two days' notice, on learning by cable of the death of Mr. Hadsell's mother, last December.

Asst. Paymr. Elsworth H. Van Patten, U.S.N., who has been assigned to the Asiatic Station, left Norfolk, Va., May 7, for Seattle, whence he will sail for Cavite on May 15 on board the Japanese Pacific mail steamship Shimana Maru. On the same vessel will sail Asst. Paymr. E. M. Hacker, J. E. McDonald and F. T. Foxwell. Mr. Hacker has been assigned to duty on the battleship Ohio, but the others will be assigned after reaching the Asiatic Station.

Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Severt, U.S.A., at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., May 3, were the charming host and hostess at a dinner given as a pleasure for Mrs. Charles Barth, formerly of the garrison, but now of Los Angeles, Cal. The floral decorations were beautiful jacquimint roses and further adornment was with lighted tapers in silver candelabra. The guests included Major and Mrs. D. L. Howell, Miss Moore, of La Mar, Iowa; Capt. Campbell King, Capt. F. LeJ. Parker, Lieut. Edward Calvert, and Mrs. D. R. Anthony.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending May 9, 1906: Col. John E. Greer, U.S.A.; Col. Albert S. Cummins, U.S.A.; Mrs. Cummins and Miss Cummins; Lieut. W. W. Ballard, Jr., U.S.A.; Gen. W. A. Jones, U.S.A.; Paymr. G. M. Lukesh, U.S.N.; Surg. R. T. Oliver, U.S.A.; Col. J. M. Banister, U.S.A.; Capt. F. W. Smith, U.S.A., and Mrs. Smith; Lieut. L. C. Palmer, U.S.N.; Lieut. H. H. Robert, U.S.A.; Paymr. S. Rand, U.S.N., and Mrs. Rand.

Mrs. Jordan, wife of Captain Jordan; Miss Katherine Buck, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Wedekind and Miss Ida O. Harnett are among the San Francisco refugees being cared for by Capt. and Mrs. L. W. Rand at the Presidio cantonment. Mr. and Mrs. Roy Walker, who formerly lived in the hotel Bella Vista, are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. J. Alfred Moss. Lieut. G. W. Danforth, U.S.N., and wife, who suffered considerable loss by the fire at their hotel in San Francisco, are living with friends in the cantonment.

At Fort Niobrara, Neb., writes a correspondent, Col. and Mrs. R. W. Hoyt were host and hostess at a most brilliant and delightful cotillion given in Gordon hall Tuesday evening, May 1. It was a "May Day" reception in a Japanese Garden." The idea was beautifully carried out. Japanese lanterns in great numbers and very artistically arranged lighted the hop room. On the walls were Japanese flags and panels and exquisite panels of wistaria and chrysanthemums. From the balcony hung a profusion of purple and white wistaria blossoms and below these were suspended Japanese lanterns. Tables seating each couple were arranged along the sides of the hall. These were covered with luncheon cloths and lighted by the soft glow from shaded candlesticks. The stage was a bower of beauty representing a typical Japanese garden, in which were enacted a series of charming tablouxs in the beginning of the evening. Mrs. Bugbee, Mrs. Leitch and Miss Troup, all in Japanese costume, took part in them. All the ladies wore Oriental costumes, the Japanese prevailing. The favors were all Japanese, and the selections played by the orchestra were from Japanese operas. During the latter part of the evening, between dances, a very elaborate luncheon was served.

Gen. Charles J. Allen, U.S.A., resides at 1753 P street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Gen. Charles T. Alexander, U.S.A., is at Hotel Chamberlain, Old Point Comfort, Va.

Gen. H. B. Freeman, U.S.A., and wife are spending the summer with their son near Douglas, Wyo.

Ensign and Mrs. Robert Henderson, U.S.N., have taken an apartment at the Laclede in Washington.

Gen. J. M. J. Sanno, U.S.A., is in Montana making a visit to his son, who is engaged in business near Harlem.

His Majesty the King of Greece on April 22 conferred on His Majesty King Edward the title of Admiral of the Greek Fleet.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cowles entertained at luncheon in Washington, D.C., May 5, a party of young people, including several young diplomats.

Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Wilson, U.S.N., on duty in Washington, D.C., left there May 8 for Chicago to study certain phases of recruiting stations for the Navy.

Mrs. D. E. Theleen has arrived at Old Point Comfort, Va., to remain during the stay of the U.S.S. Minneapolis at Hampton Roads. Lieutenant Theleen is senior engineer officer on the Minneapolis.

Capt. Melville J. Shaw, U.S.M.C., will sail from San Francisco for Manila on May 25 in command of a detachment of marines. Second Lieut. Templin M. Potts, Jr., will also be on duty with the detachment.

A charming tea was given on board the U.S.S. Arkansas at Norfolk, Va., May 3, and those present were Miss Lily Woodward, Miss Mary King Nash, Miss Etta Lee, Paymr. Walter D. Sharp, Ensigns W. D. Puleston and C. E. Brillhart.

Capt. Dennis H. Mahan, U.S.N., and Mrs. Mahan entertained at dinner at their residence in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., May 4. Those present were Miss Denise Mahan, Miss Mabel Hemingway, Ensign B. C. Allen and Midshipman Atkins.

Captain Coch, of the German cruiser Bremen, in Hampton Roads, Va., was entertained at the navy yard, Norfolk, May 8, together with the members of his staff, by Rear Admiral Harrington, U.S.N., and the officers of the station. The visitors were taken to the yard and returned to their vessel on one of the navy yard tugs.

Col. T. W. Symons, U.S.A., and Mrs. Symons gave a farewell dinner to Gen. and Mrs. Corbin just before the departure of the latter from Washington, D.C., last week. The other invited guests were General and Mrs. Sharpe, Count and Countess Seckendorf, Gen. and Mrs. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Kepp, Miss Patton and Senator Warren.

Lieut. Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.N., and Lieut. U. S. Grant, U.S.A., who are to be Naval and Army attachés to Special Ambassador Whitridge, who will represent the United States at the wedding of King Alfonso of Spain to Princess Ena early in June, sailed from New York on May 10 on the Lorraine for France. They will meet Mr. Whitridge in Paris.

Mrs. James G. Blaine, who before her marriage was Miss Martha Hitchborn, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hitchborn, U.S.N., was to leave Washington this week for Sioux Falls, S.D. It is understood she intends to be absent several months. Mrs. Blaine has spent most of the time with her parents in Washington for more than a year while her husband has been engaged in business pursuits in New York.

Mrs. E. K. Webster has recently returned to Washington, D.C., from a trip to Annapolis, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Frances Webster, and Miss Helen Taft, daughter of the Secretary of War, where they attended the cadets' ball and spent a most delightful time seeing all the sights, especially the boat race that occurred on May 5. They were all most agreeably entertained at the home of Captain and Mrs. Baird, who is on the staff of the Governor of Maryland.

A special meeting of the New England Botanical Club was held in Providence, R.I., April 21, in Maxey Hall, Brown University, at the invitation of Prof. W. William Bailey, who is at present the head of the university botanical department. After the formal business Prof. Irving Manatt delivered a poetical eulogy in honor of Professor Bailey, who is to retire at the end of this academic year because of ill-health. Professor Bailey spoke at some length upon his work as a botanist, and told several interesting reminiscences.

At the annual meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Philadelphia, Pa., a few days since, Mrs. F. Adelaide Ingraham, of New York, was elected president general of the society. The other officers chosen are: Vice president, Mrs. Adeline F. Fitz, Massachusetts; second vice president, Mrs. Elizabeth E. Moody, Pennsylvania; third vice president, Mrs. Harriet L. Hill, Maryland; fourth vice president, Miss Tarquinia L. Voss, Indiana; recording secretary, Mrs. Minnie S. Helfer, New York; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Caroline P. Heath, Massachusetts; treasurer, Miss Mary A. Kent, Pennsylvania; registrar, Mrs. Mary Martin Casey, New York; historian, Mrs. Martha W. Daniels, Massachusetts, and librarian, Miss Clara B. Adams, Massachusetts. The Board of Managers consists of Mrs. Ellen M. Austin, Mrs. Louise K. Keny, Mrs. Susan A. Viles, Mrs. Elvira E. Moffett, Mrs. Cara Blakely, Mrs. Helen M. Hodges, Mrs. J. C. Kittredge, Mrs. Margaret C. Zane, Mrs. Mary H. Bancroft and Mrs. Elizabeth A. Fitch.

The following were the forty-five officers of the Army who, in response to a telegraphic request from General Greely, commanding the Pacific Division, were ordered to proceed at once to San Francisco to assist the authorities in the systematic distribution of relief supplies and such other duties as they may be called on to perform: Capt. C. W. Castle, 30th Inf.; Capt. E. P. Orton and 1st Lieut. E. N. Coffey, 2d Cav.; Capt. P. W. West and 1st Lieut. Eben Swift, Jr., 11th Cav.; Capt. J. F. Madden and F. D. Ely and 1st Lieut. A. T. Easton, 29th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. H. Scott, Art. Corps; 1st Lieut. Lewis Foester, 5th Cav.; Major J. B. Erwin, 9th Cav.; Capt. G. W. Martin and 1st Lieut. Harris Pendleton, Jr., 18th Inf.; Capt. R. R. Raymond, Corps of Engrs.; 1st Lieut. R. E. Frith, 29th Inf.; Capt. Frank Halstead and 1st Lieut. E. S. Stayer, 23d Inf.; Lieut. Col. G. K. McGunegle, Capt. O. J. Charles and R. O. Van Horn and 1st Lieut. Frederick Goedecke, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Archie Miller and F. T. McNamee, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. F. L. Davidson, 7th Inf.; Capts. E. L. Phillips and E. B. Cassatt, 13th Cav.; Capts. A. B. Shattuck and M. J. Lenihan, 25th Inf.; Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans and Capt. Edmund Wittemeyer and Robert Field, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. W. A. Cornell, A. E. Phillips and O. C. Troxel, 10th Cav.; Major E. W. Howe and Capts. W. C. Rogers, D. F. Keller and A. J. Macnab, 27th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. L. Lowe, 13th Cav.; Lieut. Col. W. L. Pitcher, 28th Inf.; Capt. E. L. King, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieuts. E. W. Robinson and A. M. Hall, 28th Inf.; Capt. C. G. French, 7th Inf., and 1st Lieut. E. A. Sturges, 5th Cav.

Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow, U.S.N., joined Mrs. Winslow in Newport, R.I., May 10.

Gen. and Mrs. Theodore Schwan, U.S.A., accompanied by Miss Abbott, are in Atlantic City, N.J.

Comdr. and Mme. Hebbinghaus, of the German Embassy, have returned to Washington, D.C., from a trip to Boston.

Mrs. James Brattle Burbank and Miss Burbank have left New York and are at their country home, Brattle Farm, Pittsfield, Mass., for the summer.

Gen. and Mrs. H. C. Corbin and Lieut. Col. J. A. Moss, A.D.C., are at the Colonial hotel, West Baden, Indiana, and will make an extended stay at that noted spa.

Comdr. J. G. Quinby, U.S.N., who has been on duty at Norfolk, Va., will be detached on May 25, and will proceed to Seattle, Wash., from which place he will sail on June 7 for the Asiatic Station.

Capt. W. W. Kimball, U.S.N., who has been on duty as a member of the Naval Examining and Naval Retiring Boards, Washington, D.C., is now on duty in connection with fitting out the New Jersey and will command that vessel when commissioned.

Paymr. and Mrs. T. S. O'Leary entertained at dinner on Thursday evening, May 3, at their residence in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Their guests were: Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Victor Blue and Constr. and Mrs. Robert Stocker.

Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Niblack, U.S.N., who has just been ordered to the Chicago as executive, seems to be a special favorite of the cherub who sits up aloft to look out for the life of poor Jack. He passed through San Francisco with Mrs. Niblack, but just in season to escape the earthquake. And the fire did him the favor to stop just short of the house of Mrs. Niblack's mother, Mrs. Huntington, in which they had left the belongings which brought from Honolulu.

Col. R. J. C. Irvine, 21st Inf., Mrs. Irvine and Miss Irvine have been abroad for the past six months visiting Naples, Rome, Florence, Genoa, Switzerland and France. Colonel Irvine, under orders to join his regiment, arrived in New York on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse on May 9, en route to join his regiment in Samar, P.I., via Detroit, Mich. Mrs. and Miss Irvine will remain in Europe for some months, their address being care of Messrs Brown, Shipley & Co., 123 Pall Mall, London, England.

Major Joseph W. Wham, U.S.A., retired, spoke before the members of Lincoln Post and of Lincoln Relief Corps and their friends at G.A.R. Hall, Washington, D.C., May 2, on Gen. U. S. Grant. Major Wham styled his talk, "From the Tanner's Bench to the White House," and spoke of General Grant from a personal knowledge of one having been in the first regiment that Grant commanded and having continued the friendship then formed until the end of his life at Mt. McGregor. Major Wham, during the course of his remarks, paid a high tribute to Grant's affection for the old soldier, and his willingness to do everything in his power to assist him.

The New York Commandery of the Naval Order held a meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday evening, May 10, on which occasion an illustrated paper was read by W. S. Wells, late of the Engineer Corps, U.S.N. Admiral Coghlan presided. Regrets were received from Admirals Evans, Brownson and Davis, and a number of officers were present from the warships now in the harbor of New York. Among others present were Rear Admirals Howison and West and a large number of companions of the Loyal Legion, who are also members of the New York Commandery of the Naval Order. The entertainment closed with a collation served in the banquet room, and it proved a very enjoyable occasion, as many mess mates met who have not come together for some time.

Lieut. Gen. H. C. Corbin, U.S.A., intends to make Washington, D.C., his home upon his retirement in September next, and has decided to build a house on his place in the country. He has a tract of land on the elevated stretch of country to the northeast of Chevy Chase circle. It lies on Rock Creek Ford road near its junction with the Broad Branch road. It is to be laid so as to afford a direct means of communication with Chevy Chase Circle. General Corbin has had plans prepared, and it is expected that the work of building will be begun as soon as possible. The house is to be two stories in height and will contain sixteen or eighteen rooms. The materials used will be reinforced concrete. The design with its porte cochere and the roof covered with red tile suggest the Spanish style of architecture. It will be built in the form of a T, the service addition forming right angles with the main part. The entrance will be on the south front and will lead into a large living room, on the right of which will be the library. One of the features of the dwelling will be the large hall immediately between the living and dining rooms, which will be about fifty by twenty feet in dimensions. A vestibule at the right end of the hall will lead to the carriage porch. The bed, bath and dressing rooms are located on the first floor and a large covered veranda will be at the east end of the house.

We noted briefly last week the clever dramatic skit entitled "The Magic Book," written by the daughter of Commander Miller, U.S.N., and given at the Willard Hotel in Washington. The passions of men, which the poem portrayed, were called forth by a sorceress, represented by Miss Florence Terry, daughter of Rear Admiral Silas W. Terry, U.S.N.; each had a few lines to say and then illustrated the part it represented by calling up a tableau showing some character in history that aptly illustrated its own characteristics. Mrs. Lee Phillips represented "Pleasure," and drew aside the curtain on the pleasure loving Queen Marie Antoinette and her court. Mrs. Phillips, dressed as a shepherdess, made the most beguiling "Pleasure," and the queen and her court were artistically shown by Miss Eleanor Ridgely, and her ladies, Miss Errol Brown and Miss Stevens, and courtiers. Miss Juliette Fremont, daughter of Commander Fremont, U.S.N., was realistic as "Remorse." Miss Mattingly was beautiful Queen Elizabeth, flattering the maiden queen, who portrayed "Vanity." A bewitching "Columbine" was Miss Frederica Morgan to the "Pierrot" of Mr. Malone. "Joan of Arc" perhaps received more applause than any of the tableaux, the character being taken by Mrs. Hugh McL. Walker, wife of Ensign Walker, U.S.N. Miss Sallie Schroeder, daughter of Commander Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., was a pretty Elizabeth of Hungary, and, in fact, all the scenes were extremely pretty. Miss Olga Converse, daughter of Rear Admiral Converse, U.S.N., was one of those to open the performance with a skirt dance, which won much applause. She danced with the ease of the professional danseuse. The Misses Katherine Ridgely, daughters of the Controller of the Currency; Margery Colton, Alice Miller and Carolyn Huff sold programs.

Major Warren H. Cowles, U.S.A., retired, is at the post hospital, Fort Slocum, N.Y., for treatment.

Capt. John W. Furlong, U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Furlong are spending the summer at Woodley Inn, Tennyson's Town Road, Washington, D.C.

A son, John Craig Banta, was born to the wife of 1st Lieut. Win. P. Banta, asst. surg., U.S.A., at Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., March 28.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. M. F. Davis, 10th U.S. Cav., at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., May 2. The new comer has been named Milton Fennimore Davis 2d.

Admiral Richard Moorman, British navy, who has just celebrated his ninety-sixth birthday, is the oldest flag officer and he is recognized as the "Father of the navy."

Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A., who has been in command of the Department of Columbia, has been ordered to command the Department of the Colorado, with headquarters at Denver.

A number of officers of the Atlantic Fleet, now at New York city, have arranged to witness a performance of "The Vanderbilt Cup" at the Broadway Theater on the evening of May 15.

Lieut. John Storck, Art. Corps, U.S.A., arrived in New York May 6 from Fort Greble, R.I., and is located at Hotel Barstow, 17 East Twenty-seventh street, where he will probably remain for some time.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis, widow of the President of the Confederacy, is reported seriously ill in her apartments at Hotel Gerard, in West Forty-fourth street, New York city, where she has made her home ever since the house was opened, twelve years ago.

Lieut. Comdr. Joseph Strauss, U.S.N., on May 10, relieved Lieut. Comdr. Alfred C. Dieffenbach, U.S.N., of command of the Navy Proving Ground at Indian Head, Md. The latter is slated for duty as inspector of ordnance at the Bethlehem Steel Works.

Asst. Paymr. Chester G. Mayo, U.S.N., entertained at an enjoyable chafing dish party at his apartments at the Rochambeau, Norfolk, Va., April 30. His guests were Paymr. and Mrs. Cecil S. Baker, Miss Hand, of Albany, N.Y.; Miss Emily Wilson, Miss Selma Mertz, Paymr. Charles Morris and Capt. N. G. Burton, U.S.M.C.

A dinner was given in Washington, D.C., May 9, by Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Oliver, who entertained the Secretary of War, Mr. Taft, Gen. Bell and Mrs. Bell, Justice and Mrs. White, Gen. and Mrs. Story, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Newberry, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Rae, Senator and Mrs. Newlands and Miss Oliver.

According to a press despatch, Capt. Frank D. Webster, 20th U.S. Inf., attempted to end his life at San Francisco, Cal., May 4, by cutting his throat. He entered the appraiser's building and, taking a bayonet from a rifle, partly severed his windpipe. Physicians say the attempt at suicide was the result of an unbalanced mind. He had been on duty in the burned area since the earthquake. Hopes are expressed for his recovery.

The following were among the arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, for the week ending May 10: Lieut. Charles H. Fischer, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Gill, U.S.N.; Lieut. J. McC. Luby, U.S.N.; Capt. C. C. Carpenter, U.S.N.; Rear Admiral F. H. Delano, U.S.N.; Lieut. W. F. Martin, U.S.A., Mrs. and Miss Martin; Lieut. W. M. Smart, Med. Dept., U.S.A.; Col. E. E. Hardin and wife, U.S.A., and Lieut. T. B. Crockett, U.S.A.

The following is a list of officers of the Services and their families assigned to the transport Sherman, which sailed from Seattle May 10 for Manila: Miss Margaret Tutt and mother, members of family of Captain Armitage, 21st Inf.; Chaplain John A. Randolph, 6th Inf.; Capt. B. H. Dutcher, asst. surg., U.S.A.; Capt. E. H. Cooke, 15th Inf.; Capt. Frank T. Woodbury, asst. surg., U.S.A.; Mrs. C. G. Smith and sister-in-law, family of a surgeon of the Navy (Honolulu); Brig. Gen. Henry T. Allen, chief P.I. Constabulary; Capt. G. H. Penrose, Q.M., and wife, Major R. F. Ames, 16th Inf.; Major P. E. Trippie, 3d Cav., wife and daughter; Capt. R. E. McNally, 8th Cav.; Lieut. Sydney Smith, 16th Inf.; Capt. A. S. Bickham, Q.M., U.S.A., wife and three children, two sisters-in-law and father-in-law; Dr. C. E. Lauderdale, dental surgeon; Lieut. C. K. Lyman, 4th Cav.; Capt. Wm. S. Scott, Q.M., and Capt. Arthur W. Brown, P.I. Scouts.

The annual election of the Ohio Commandery, M.O.L. U.S., was held in Cincinnati, May 2. Col. Leopold Markbreit was chosen commander, without opposition. The rooms of the Legion were handsomely decorated for the occasion. One hundred and eight guests were present. Among these were: Gen. H. C. Corbin, U.S.A.; Gen. Willard Warner, the retiring commander, Chattanooga; Gen. W. R. Warnock, Columbus; Capt. A. Iybrand, Columbus; Gen. J. B. Thomas, commandant of the Soldiers' Home, Dayton; Colonel Parrott, Dayton; Capt. W. L. Carry, Columbus; Major M. C. Hutchison, Cleveland; Major Abbott, Cleveland; Captain Hoyt, Major Lafferty and Capt. Heistand, Hillsboro. The annual election resulted as follows: Colonel Markbreit, commander; senior vice commander, Capt. J. W. Meyers, Toledo; junior vice commander, Capt. W. L. Carry, Columbus; recorder, Major W. R. Thrall; treasurer, Major Geo. G. Lott, Covington; chaplain, Capt. H. P. Cook; chancellor, Lieut. J. W. Gano; chaplain, Capt. Geo. A. Thayer; council, Capt. J. Gordon Taylor, Ensign Geo. W. Ball, William V. Ebersole, Brevet Col. Collin Ford, Lieut. J. L. Gaul.

The ward room officers of the U.S.S. Arkansas, in honor of Miss Mary Meares Galt, of Baltimore, gave a very enjoyable dance on board on May 4. The dancing took place on the deck, on the outside of which were arranged floats for promenades, while little launches hung about with Japanese lanterns made delightfully novel and picturesque retreats between dances. The guests were received by Lieutenant Commander Galt, Miss Galt and Mrs. Terhune, and among those present were: Capt. and Mrs. A. V. Wadsworth, Comdr. and Mrs. Albert B. Willits, Lieut. Comdr. G. R. Clark and wife, Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Persons, Constr. and Mrs. Lawrence S. Adams, Comdr. and Mrs. Mertz, Ensign and Mrs. Babcock, Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Garrison, Misses Virginia and Grace Willits, Miss Cornelius McBlair, Miss Mary King Nash, Misses Susie, Pauline and Julia Persons, Miss Denice Mahan, Miss Mabel Hemingway and Miss Ruth Emery, Miss Anne Dornin, Miss Etta Lee, Misses Alice and Gulie Serpell, Miss Amy Wentworth, Miss Susie Grice, Miss Lizzie Allen, Misses Florence and Rosalie Bacote, Miss Harriett Hunter, Miss Claire Wigg, Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Hutchinson, Lieutenant Parker, Dr. Wright, Dr. Farrell, Paymr. Walter D. Sharp, Ensign Hutchins, Ensign Puleston, Captain Burton, U.S.M.C.; Ensigns Kimmel, Brillhart, Murdoch and Blakely, Paymaster Mayo, Midshipman Atkins, Ensigns Allen and Cook.

THE ARMY.**ARMY NOMINATIONS.**

Nominations received by the Senate May 7, 1906.

Promotions in the Army.

Lieut. Col. James B. Quinn, C.E., to be colonel from May 5, 1906, vice Suter, retired.

Major George McC. Derby, C.E., to be lieutenant colonel from May 5, 1906, vice Quinn, promoted.

Capt. Clement A. F. Flagler, C.E., to be major from May 5, 1906, vice Derby, promoted.

First Lieut. Gustave R. Lukesh, C.E., to be captain from May 5, 1906, vice Flagler, promoted.

Second Lieut. Robert P. Howell, Jr., C.E., to be first lieutenant from May 5, 1906, vice Lukesh, promoted.

Nominations received by the Senate May 8, 1906.

Promotions in the Army.

Lieut. Col. James E. Macklin, 3d Inf., to be colonel from May 8, 1906, vice Ray, 4th Inf., retired.

Major Lea Febiger, detailed inspector general, to be lieutenant colonel of Infantry from May 8, 1906, vice Macklin, 3d Inf., promoted.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate May 7, 1906.

Promotions in the Army.**Subsistence Department.**

Major Albert D. Kniskern, C.S., to be deputy commissary general with the rank of lieutenant colonel from April 24, 1906.

Capt. Charles P. Stivers, C.S., to be commissary with the rank of major from April 24, 1906.

Artillery Corps.

Capt. John C. W. Brooks, A.C., to be major from March 16, 1906.

Capt. George T. Bartlett, A.C., to be major from March 26, 1906.

Capt. Charles A. Bennett, A.C., to be major from April 1, 1906.

Capt. Edward A. Millar, A.C., to be major from April 14, 1906.

Cavalry Arm.

First Lieut. Ben H. Dorey, 4th Cav., to be captain from April 26, 1906.

Promotion in Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.

Second Lieut. Pedro J. Parra, Porto Rico Regiment, to be first lieutenant from Feb. 23, 1906.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate May 8, 1906.

Promotions in the Army.**Engineer Corps.**

Capt. E. Eveleth Winslow, C.E., to be major from April 2, 1906.

First Lieut. Edward M. Adams, C.E., to be captain from April 2, 1906.

Second Lieut. John J. Kingman, C.E., to be first lieutenant from April 2, 1906.

Infantry Arm.

Second Lieut. Wallace McNamara, 27th Inf., to be first lieutenant from June 17, 1905.

Second Lieut. William J. Schmidt, 26th Inf., to be first lieutenant from June 30, 1905.

Second Lieut. David A. Henkes, 28th Inf., to be first lieutenant from July 17, 1905.

Second Lieut. Guy E. Bucker, 2d Inf., to be first lieutenant from July 20, 1905.

Second Lieut. Robert G. Peck, 27th Inf., to be first lieutenant from July 28, 1905.

Second Lieut. Robert J. Binford, 15th Inf., to be first lieutenant from July 28, 1905.

Second Lieut. John A. Brockman, 7th Inf., to be first lieutenant from July 28, 1905.

Second Lieut. Robert W. Adams, 2d Inf., to be first lieutenant from July 29, 1905.

Second Lieut. Sheldon W. Anding, 8th Inf., to be first lieutenant from Aug. 8, 1905.

Second Lieut. William G. Murchison, 8th Inf., to be first lieutenant from Aug. 8, 1905.

Second Lieut. Charles C. Finch, 11th Inf., to be first lieutenant from Aug. 11, 1905.

Second Lieut. John S. McCleery, 20th Inf., to be first lieutenant from Aug. 15, 1905.

Second Lieut. Elvin H. Wagner, 17th Inf., to be first lieutenant from Aug. 21, 1905.

Second Lieut. Thomas W. Brown, 27th Inf., to be first lieutenant from Aug. 30, 1905.

Second Lieut. Otis R. Cole, 19th Inf., to be first lieutenant from Sept. 2, 1905.

Second Lieut. Shelby C. Leisure, 14th Inf., to be first lieutenant from Sept. 10, 1905.

Second Lieut. Daniel E. Shean, 16th Inf., to be first lieutenant from Sept. 12, 1905.

Second Lieut. Charles F. Herr, 19th Inf., to be first lieutenant from Sept. 22, 1905.

S.O. MAY 10, 1906, WAR DEPT.

A board of medical officers to consist of Major William Stephenson, surg.; Capt. Frederick F. Russell, asst. surg.; Capt. Henry H. Rutherford, asst. surg., is appointed to meet at San Francisco for the examination of candidates for appointment to Medical Corps.

Capt. Arthur W. Chase, paymaster, relieved from duty in Philippines and to San Francisco, and report further orders.

A board of medical officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Harry O. Perley, deputy surgeon general; Major James D. Glennan, surg.; Major Paul F. Straub, surg., is appointed to meet at West Point on June 1, for physical examination of cadets of each class at the United States Military Academy, and such candidates for admission to the Academy as may be ordered to appear before it.

Leave for four months is granted Capt. Robert L. Hamilton, 22d Inf.

Col. Enoch H. Crowder, General Staff, will report to Judge Advocate General of the Army for temporary duty in his office and upon completion return to Omaha.

G.O. 81, APRIL 25, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Publishes a table of the price of clothing (both old and new pattern) and equipage for the Army of the United States; the initial, subsequent and annual allowances for clothing for each enlisted man; the articles of clothing issued without charge; allowance of clothing specially provided for troops stationed in Alaska; money allowance of clothing for Philippine Scouts; and initial, semi-annual, monthly and daily money allowance for clothing for all enlisted men of the United States Army; also the allowance of equipage and the price and allowance of tableware and kitchen utensils, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned, to take effect July 1, 1906, and to remain in force until further orders.

The articles enumerated furnished to the organized militia shall have added, to the prices given, the cost of packing.

Clothing and equipage purchased in Manila for service in the Philippine Islands will be charged at invoice or cost price.

G.O. 82, APRIL 30, 1906, WAR DEPT.

I. Par. (a), G.O. 5, W.D., Jan. 12, 1905, is amended to read as follows:

(a) Spanish campaign badge.—To be issued to officers and enlisted men who were commissioned or enlisted members of any force designated to carry on operations in Cuba, Porto Rico, or the Philippine Islands, and who served ashore in any of those islands, or on the high seas en route thereto, between dates as follows: Cuba, between May 11, 1898, and July 17, 1898; Porto Rico, between July 24, 1898, and Aug. 13, 1898; Philippine Islands, between June 30, 1898, and Aug. 16, 1898.

II. Publishes joint resolution of the Congress. "Constraining the joint resolution approved April 19, 1906, entitled 'Joint Resolution for the relief of sufferers from earthquake and conflagration on the Pacific Coast'."

III. Publishes a joint resolution of the Congress: "For the further relief of sufferers from earthquake and conflagration on the Pacific coast."

G.O. 84, MAY 5, 1906, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes the report of a joint board of medical officers of the Army and Navy, to which we refer elsewhere in this issue.

G.O. 86, MAY 8, 1906, WAR DEPARTMENT.

1. In movements by rail of a command consisting of one or more companies, troops, or batteries, when special train service is provided and the time required for the journey will exceed forty-eight hours, the Quartermaster's Department will provide sufficient space in a baggage or other suitable car, for use by the command as a kitchen, and will arrange with the carriers to furnish a sufficient number of tables for each troop car. If a troop train is made up in sections kitchen space as above will be provided for each section.

2. The equipment of the kitchen car, in addition to the requisite apparatus for the cooking and serving of food, will ordinarily include a sufficient number of 50-gallon galvanized iron tanks, bins for storage of supplies, hatchets, ash cans, a square tank connected with hot water coil, water barrel, ration closet of vertical slats, ice box, fuel box, and soldering outfit.

3. A mess officer designated by the commanding officer will have charge of the kitchen car and will obtain the equipment from the proper supply departments on memorandum receipts; the issuing officers will promptly invoice the articles to the officer of the proper supply department at the post or depot nearest the point at which the troops will detrain, forwarding with the invoices the corresponding memorandum receipt. The mess officer will install the equipment in the kitchen car, supervise its use en route, and turn it over at the end of the rail journey to the officers of the proper supply departments at the nearest post or depot, receiving his memorandum receipt. In case of loss or damage of any portion of the equipment the money value will be charged to the person or organization responsible for such loss or damage.

4. Each troop car will have a sufficient number of camp kettles and of clean dish towels to enable the men to wash their individual mess kits. Company commanders will be responsible for the providing of these articles and for the details of their use.

5. The garrison ration will be issued whenever it is practicable to use the same. In lieu thereof, one-half field and one-half travel rations may be issued.

6. The mess officer will be responsible for the proper cooking and serving of the meals. At the end of the journey he will divide the unconsumed rations among the organizations of the command.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Brig. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 87, MAY 8, 1906, WAR DEPT.

I. Describes lands set apart for the military reservation of Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

II. Describes the boundaries of the military reservation at Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory.

CIRCULAR 25, APRIL 28, 1906, WAR DEPT.

I. In view of the leniency heretofore shown to officers who have failed to make prompt reply to official communications without satisfactory excuse for the delay, and in view of the fact that frequent complaints are still received of negligence in this respect, resulting in needless delay in the transaction of public business, it is deemed advisable at this time to caution all concerned that hereafter disciplinary measures will be resorted to in all cases of such neglect.

When, in order to make proper reply, it is necessary to examine papers not at hand or to consult with other persons at a distance, or when for other sufficient reason full and prompt reply is impossible, acknowledgment of the receipt of the communication will be made at once with a statement giving the cause of the anticipated delay.

Upon receipt of this circular the commanding officer of every Army post and station will assemble the officers of his command and read it to them; he will also take such steps as he may deem expedient to insure prompt reply by officers of his command to official communications sent them which require reply.

II. Relates to changes in the circular (Department, No. 99, dated Sept. 25, 1905), prescribing "Fees for oaths in verification of accounts."

CIRCULAR 23, MAY 3, 1906, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

Publishes an interpretation of certain parts of G.O., No. 13, W.D., 1906, relating to equipment for Artillery districts.

G.O. 10, APRIL 25, 1906, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Hereafter commanding officers of organizations in rendering reports of expert riflemen will state the date of actual qualification of each expert rifleman reported.

By command of Brigadier General Williams:

O. E. WOOD, Lieut. Col., Military Secretary.

G.O. 11, APRIL 25, 1906, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Publishes a list of expert riflemen, showing the dates of actual qualification during the year 1905.

G.O. 8, APRIL 25, 1906, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Announces the results of the target firing in the Department of Dakota for the year 1905. Sergt. A. Hill, B, 24th Inf., led the experts with a per cent. of 86.33; Pvt. Charles Anderson, E, 28th Inf., stood No. 1 among the sharpshooters, with a percentage of 83.3, and Pvt. Charles W. Jefferson, C, 24th Inf., was at the head of the marksmen with a percentage of 83.

G.O. 10, MAY 1, 1906, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

G.O. 9, c.s., from these headquarters is revoked.

By command of Colonel Sweet:

ALBERT TODD, Major and Military Secretary.

CIRCULAR 8, APRIL 18, 1906, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

The following correspondence and decisions of the War Department are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

By command of Colonel Sweet:

ALBERT TODD, Major and Military Secretary.

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G.O. 9, c.s., from these headquarters is revoked.

By command of Colonel Sweet:

ALBERT TODD, Major and Military Secretary.

Cir. No. 3, series of 1903, concerning the physical training of the soldier, which is approved.

G.O. 13, MAY 5, 1906, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

It having become known that certain pension attorneys are in the habit of soliciting members of the Hospital Corps to distribute, for compensation, literature, to soldiers discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, with a view to prosecuting their claims for pension, the distribution of such literature is prohibited.

In this connection attention is invited to decisions contained in G.O., No. 112, A.G.O., 1882, and G.O., No. 118, A.G.O., 1884, and Circular 2, A.G.O., 1900, which are held to be in force.

By command of Major General Grant:

H. O. S. HEISTAND, Military Secretary.

G.O. 8, APRIL 30, 1906, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Capt. William Elliott, C.S., is relieved from duty as Chief Commissary of the department, and Capt. Thomas M. Moody, paymaster, is announced as in charge of the office of the chief commissary pending the arrival of Capt. Charles C. Clark, commissary.

G.O. 9, APRIL 30, 1906, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Lieut. Col. Frederick G. Hodgson, Deputy Q.M.G., having reported at these headquarters, is announced as chief Q.M. of the department, relieving Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Jones, Deputy Q.M.G., as such, and who will stand relieved from further duty in this department.

G.O. 10, MAY 1, 1906, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

The department commander desires thus to command in orders Pvt. Lawrence Ludlam, Co. C, 17th Inf., for the strict and prompt performance of his duty as a sentinel in firing upon an escaping prisoner, Pvt. Lewis Persell, Troop A, 13th Cav., at Fort McPherson, Ga., April 9, ultimo.

The prisoner paid with his life for his utter disregard of the sentinel's repeated calls to halt.

Happily the necessity for such extreme measures is rare, but it is a distinct satisfaction to know that when such summary action is clearly demanded there are always trained men ready to execute it.

It is hoped that this case of the thorough discharge of an exceedingly disagreeable duty may remain clearly impressed upon the troops of this command.

By command of Brigadier General Duvall:

MILLARD F. WALTZ, Military Secretary.

G.O. 11, MAY 2, 1906, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Capt. Charles C. Clark, C.S., having reported, is announced as chief commissary of the department, relieving Capt. Thomas M. Moody, paymaster, from temporary duty in charge of the office of chief commissary.

G.O. 9, APRIL 25, 1906, DEPT. OF LAKES.

G.O. 10, these headquarters, April 27, 1906, sending the 27th Infantry to San Francisco, Cal., is revoked.

G.O. 11, MAY 1, 1906, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

G.O. 10, these headquarters, April 27, 1906, sending the 27th Infantry to San Francisco, Cal., is revoked.

G.O. 11, MAY 1, 1906, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

G.O. 11, A.G.O., 1906, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI. Gives instructions relative to Krag rifles and carbines, and their spare parts and ammunition now in the hands of troops in this department to be turned in to Rock Island Arsenal as soon as the new rifles are received.

G.O. 24, APRIL 18, 1906, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

G.O. 24. MARCH 22, 1906. DEPT. OF LUZON.

I. Capt. Louis H. Bash, C.S., is relieved as officer in charge of athletics and assistant to the military secretary of the department.

II. Second Lieut. James A. Shannon, 7th Cav., aide-de-camp, is relieved from command of the detachment of enlisted men at these headquarters, I.S.A.P. and O.O. of the department.

III. Capt. Ulysses G. McAlexander, 13th Inf., aide-de-camp, is announced as officer in charge of athletics, I.S.A.P., O.O. of the department and as C.O. of the detachment of enlisted men at these headquarters.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, commanding the department, accompanied by 1st Lieut. John L. DeWitt, 21st Inf., aide-de-camp, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., on business pertaining to the construction of stables, etc., at that post. (May 1, D. Lakes.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The sick leave granted Brig. Gen. George H. Burton, I.G., is extended to include Sept. 30, 1906, on account of sickness. (May 3, W.D.)

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. Col. Thaddeus W. Jones, I.G. (May 7, N.D.)

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. Col. Daniel H. Brush, I.G. (May 8, N.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Thomas Cruse, Q.M., is relieved from duty as assistant to the Chief Q.M., Department of the Lakes, and will proceed to Racine, Wis., and take station at that place for the purpose of superintending the manufacture and inspection of clothing under contract for the Quartermaster's Department. (May 7, W.D.)

Capt. Arthur Cranston, Q.M., upon his relief from duty as Q.M. of the transport Dix, will repair to Washington and report in person to the Quartermaster General of the Army for consultation, and upon the completion of this duty will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty as assistant to the constructing quartermaster at that post. (May 7, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Ernest C. Wright, Fort Wingate, N.M., will be sent to Key West Barracks, Fla., reporting upon arrival to the C.O., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. William M. Larner, who will be sent to Fort Wingate, N.M., or duty. (May 5, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. William L. Pillans upon arrival at San Francisco from the Philippine Islands will be sent to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty. (May 5, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Henry F. Fredeman upon arrival at San Francisco from the Philippine Islands will be sent to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., for duty. (May 5, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Alexander Newman, Fort Du Pont, Dela., will be sent on or before June 1, 1906, to Fort Davis, Alaska, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Albert Kalb, who will be sent to Fort Du Pont for duty. (May 5, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. David A. Nelson, Fort Preble, Me., will be sent to Fort Michie, N.Y., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Evan H. John; Sergeant John upon relief will be sent to Fort Trumbull for duty. (May 5, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Herman Metzger, Fort Snelling, Minn., will be sent to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Arthur Kavanagh, who will be sent on the first available transport to Manila. (May 5, W.D.)

So much of Par. 5, S.O. 97, W.D., April 23, 1906, as directs that Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles B. Townsend upon relief will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., is revoked. Sergeant Townsend will be sent at once to Seattle, Wash., and from there on the transport leaving about May 10, 1906, for duty. (May 9, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Major George W. Rutherford, C.S., in addition to his duties as chief commissary, Dept. of the Colorado, is assigned to duty as purchasing commissary at Denver. (May 7, W.D.)

So much of Par. 13, S.O. 102, April 28, 1906, W.D., as directs Major Harry E. Wilkin, C.S., to relieve Major Charles R. Krauthoff, C.S., of his duties as purchasing commissary and as subsistence superintendent, Army Transport Service, in San Francisco, Cal., is so amended as to direct Major Wilkins to report to Major Krauthoff for temporary duty as his assistant. (May 7, W.D.)

The operation of so much of Par. 13, S.O. No. 102, April 28, 1906, W.D., as relates to Capt. Frank H. Lawton, C.S., is suspended until his services shall no longer be needed by the commanding general, Pacific Division. (May 8, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Charles A. Zimmerman upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (May 5, W.D.)

So much of Par. 11, S.O. 105, W.D., May 2, 1906, as directs that Post C.S. Patrick J. Blake upon relief will be sent to the Presidio of Monterey, is revoked. (May 5, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Patrick J. Blake, Fort Ringgold, Tex., when relieved by Post Comsy. Sergt. Ferdinand Rohde will be sent to Fort Wingate, N.M., to relieve Post Comsy. Sergt. Henry Chapman, who will be sent to the Presidio of Monterey to relieve Post Comsy. Sergt. Francis Kidd. (May 5, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. James Hallahan, upon arrival at San Francisco from the Philippine Islands, will be sent to Fort Reno, O.T., for duty. (May 9, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The resignation by Major William F. Lippitt, surg., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted to take effect May 26, 1906. (May 5, W.D.)

Contract Surg. John R. Herford will proceed to Fort Caswell, N.C., in time to arrive not later than May 5, 1906, for temporary duty during the absence or leave of 1st Lieut. William M. Smart, asst. surg. (April 17, D.G.)

First Lieut. John R. Devereux, asst. surg., Fort Logan, Colo., will, on return of Major E. R. Morris, surg., for duty at that post, proceed to San Francisco for temporary duty. (April 26, D. Colo.)

So much of Par. 21, S.O. No. 109, May 7, 1906, W.D., as relates to Capt. Jay Ralph Shook, asst. surg., is revoked. (May 8, W.D.)

First Lieut. Compton Wilson, asst. surg., will proceed at once to San Francisco for temporary duty. (May 8, W.D.)

Contract Surg. John L. Burkart, now at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, will proceed to Santo Tomas, Batangas, for temporary duty pending the arrival of Contract Surg. James B. Pascoe, upon which he will return to his proper station, Fort William McKinley. (March 16, D. Luzon.)

Leave for one month is granted Contract Dental Surg. William H. Ware, Fort Wingate, N.M. (April 21, D. Colo.)

First Lieut. Edward B. Vedder, asst. surg., is assigned to duty in the Army Transport Service at San Francisco. (May 3, W.D.)

Contract Surg. M. A. Hayes, now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will proceed to Fort Casey, Wash., for temporary duty. (May 1, D. Colo.)

The following named assistant surgeons will proceed at once to San Francisco for temporary duty: Capt. Edward F. Gedding, Leigh A. Fuller, Frederick M. Hartsock, Jay Ralph Shook, Walter D. Webb and David Baker; 1st Lieuts. George H. Scott, Roger Brooke, Jr., and William H. Moncrief. (May 7, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Victor E. Watkins will proceed to Fort Mansfield, R.I., for temporary duty during the absence of Contract Surg. Frank Suggs, on leave. (May 8, D.E.)

First Lieut. Nelson Gagen, asst. surg., upon his relief from duty at Fort McDowell, Cal., by 1st Lieut. Robert L. Carswell, asst. surg., will proceed to San Francisco for temporary duty. (May 7, W.D.)

Major George E. Bushnell, surg., is detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, to be held in Washington, D.C., May 16 to 18, 1906. (May 9, W.D.)

The sick leave granted Major Harry M. Hallock, surg., is further extended one month. (May 9, W.D.)

Par. 9, S.O. 100, W.D., April 26, 1906, relating to Sergts. First Class Virgil D. Guittard and James Sweeney, H.C., is revoked. Sergeant Guittard will be discharged from the Army by the C.O., Columbus Barracks, Ohio, under the provisions of G.O. 4, W.D., Jan. 8, 1906. (May 9, W.D.)

Medical attendance for the journey of the 27th Infantry from Fort Sheridan to San Francisco is ordered as follows:

Capt. William F. Lewis, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort Sheridan to accompany the regiment to San Francisco; Contract Surg. William H. Richardson, one sergeant and seven privates of the Hospital Corps will accompany the regiment. (April 27, D. Lakes.)

Sergt. First Class Frank O. Nicodemus, H.C., now at Cuartel Meisic, Manila, will proceed to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for duty, relieving Sergt. First Class Eugene Weber, who will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (March 16, D. Luzon.)

Sergts. First Class Herbert Curtis, Arthur Eutropus, George Klemien, Joseph H. Manning, Archibald Robbins and James M. Trute, H.C., now at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, will report to the commanding general, Dept. of California, for duty. (May 3, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Abraham P. Buffington, paymr., is relieved from further duty at Omaha, Neb., to date April 29, 1906. (April 28, D. Mo.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Leave for two months and ten days, to take effect Aug. 15, 1906, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Frederick W. Altstaetter, C.E. (May 5, W.D.)

The retirement of Col. Charles R. Suter, C.E., from active service, on May 5, 1906, is announced, and he is placed upon the retired list of the Army, with the rank of brigadier general from May 5, 1906. (May 5, W.D.)

Leave for three months, to take effect as soon after May 15, 1906, as his services can be spared, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Francis A. Pope, C.E. (May 5, W.D.)

Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Gilbert A. Youngberg, C.E., to take effect upon his relief from duty at the Staff College, Fort Leavenworth. (May 5, W.D.)

Capt. Sherwood A. Cheney, C.E., to proceed from Lowell, Kan., to St. Louis, in connection with his duties as chief engineer officer, and then to proceed to Fort Riley, Kan., for completion of the duty upon which he is there engaged. (May 1, N.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. Michael E. Kelly, Fort Riley, Kas., will be sent to Fort Fremont, S.C., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Henry Kubitz, M.C., who will be sent to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty. (May 7, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Master Signal Electrician John F. Dillon, Signal Corps, Fort De Soto, Fla., will be sent to Fort Dade, Fla., for duty in connection with fire control installation. (May 7, W.D.)

CAVALRY.**4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.**

First Lieut. Charles Burnett, 4th Cav., was on March 20 assigned to Troop H, of the regiment.

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

To enable him to comply with the requirements of S.O. No. 94, W.D., April 19, 1906, 2d Lieut. Frederick Mears, 5th Cav., is relieved from duty at Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College. (May 1, Fort Leavenworth.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 5, 1906, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Frederick D. Griffith, Jr., 6th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D. (April 30, D. Mo.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Capt. Robert D. Walsh, 9th Cav., is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, vice Major James B. Erwin, 9th Cav., relieved. (May 7, W.D.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about June 1, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick M. Jones, 9th Cav., Fort Riley. (April 30, N.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

Capt. Samuel G. Jones, 11th Cav., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, vice Capt. Frank Tompkins, 11th Cav., relieved. (May 3, W.D.)

First Lieut. Guy Cushman, 11th Cav., will report to Major Homer W. Wheeler, 11th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for promotion. (May 3, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about June 10, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Guy Cushman, 11th Cav., Fort Des Moines. (May 3, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about May 10, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. William L. Stevenson, 11th Cav., Fort Des Moines. (May 2, D. Mo.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

The following transfers of officers of the 13th Cavalry are made to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. William H. Winters from Troop E to Troop L; 1st Lieut. James Goethe from Troop L to Troop E. Lieutenant Goethe will proceed to join the troop to which he is transferred. (May 5, W.D.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.**BRIG. GEN. S. M. MILLS, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.**

Leave for three months is granted Capt. John E. Stephens, A.C., to take effect upon completion of the Artillery practice of his company. (May 7, A.D.)

Capt. John R. Procter, A.C., is relieved from further duty in the Philippine Islands and will join the 105th Co., A.C. (May 3, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Norris Stayton, A.C., is granted leave for one month, to take effect on or about May 3, 1906. (April 24, D.G.)

Second Lieut. Lawrence C. Crawford, A.C., is granted leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 1, 1906. (April 24, D.G.)

First Lieut. Alfred M. Mason, A.C., is granted leave for one month, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander. (April 24, D.G.)

First Sergt. William Snyder, 64th Co., C.A., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (May 5, W.D.)

First Sergt. John E. Rentch, 70th Co., C.A., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 8, W.D.)

First Lieut. William W. Ballard, Jr., A.C., is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and will return to his proper station. (May 9, W.D.)

Lient. Col. Medorem Crawford, A.C., from further duty at Fort McHenry, to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., and assume command of that post. (May 9, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about May 30, 1906, is granted Capt. Alfred A. Starbird, A.C. (May 9, D.E.)

INFANTRY.**2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.**

Capt. James B. Kemper, 2d Inf., having reported will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty with his regiment. (March 17, D. Luzon.)

4TH INFANTRY—.....

The retirement of Col. P. Henry Ray, 4th Inf., from active service on May 8, 1906, is announced, and he is placed upon the retired list of the Army, with the rank of brigadier general from May 8, 1906. (May 8, W.D.)

The C.O., Fort Thomas, Ky., will send a detachment consisting of 2d Lieut. John C. Waterman, 4th Inf., and twenty-four enlisted men (old soldiers and especially selected men from the entire command) to Canton, Ohio, to act as guard over the tomb of the late President McKinley at Westlawn Cemetery, relieving the detachment now stationed therewith, which will rejoin its station at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (April 27, D. Lakes.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William E. Parker, 11th Inf., is extended ten days. (April 28, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. James W. Furlow, 11th Inf., A.Q.M., is relieved

from the duties assigned to him in Par. 5, S.O. 297, Dec. 22, 1905, W.D., and will report to Major Thomas Cruse, Q.M., for instructions as assistant. (May 7, W.D.)

First Lieut. Woodson Hocker, 11th Inf., now at Fort Riley, will proceed to his proper station, Fort Russell, Wyo., for duty. (May 1, D.M.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. C. ALLEN.

Second Lieut. Edward L. Hooper, 12th Inf., now at Camp Joseman, Guimaras, will proceed to Ililo for temporary duty as C.O. of Co. A, 12th Inf., during the illness of 2d Lieut. Charles A. Hunt, 12th Inf., who is now a patient in the Base Hospital. (March 16, D.V.)

13TH INFANTRY—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Major John F. Morrison, 13th Inf., will proceed at the proper time to Port Leavenworth on Sept. 1, 1906, for duty as assistant instructor. (May 8, W.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Major Frank B. McCoy, 17th Inf., is granted leave for fifteen days. (April 24, D.G.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about June 1, 1906, is granted Col. Charles B. Hall, 18th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (May 2, D. Mo.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Major John F. McCleery, 20th Inf., having been relieved from duty as aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, will join his regiment. (May 3, W.D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Second Lieut. Ralph R. Glass, 21st Inf., returned to duty from sick in the Base Hospital, Ililo, will proceed to his proper station, Gandara, Samar, for duty. (March 14, D.V.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Frank W. Ball, 25th Inf., to take effect on or about June 1, 1906, for duty at the U.S. Staff College, Fort Leavenworth. (May 2, D. Mo.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. LE R. BROWN.

Leave for two months, to take effect about June 1, 1906, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Harry G. Leekie, 26th Inf. (April 28, D.T.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Horatio B. Hackett, Jr., 27th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted to take effect May 7, 1906. (May 7, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Ralph McCoy, 27th Inf., to take effect upon his relief from duty at the U.S. Staff College, Fort Leavenworth. (May 8, W.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

First Lieut. Frank H. Burton, 29th Inf., having reported, is granted leave as acting aide-de-camp to the Department Commander, to date April 13.

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Second Lieut. Dwight B. Lawton, 30th Inf., will proceed to Fort Reno, O.T., for temporary duty at that post. (May 2, D.T.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Col. Ramsay D. Potts,

THE SITUATION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A., commanding the Pacific Division, reports, under date of May 7, that conditions in San Francisco are steadily improving. The arrival of thirty-six additional officers of the Army for duty in connection with relief work has made it possible to assign officers to each of the numerous refugee camps to enforce order and sanitation. The number of persons living in those camps is estimated at 50,000. A census of the camps is under way, and all refugees are being registered. The rations issued on May 7 numbered 233,089, which is a decrease over previous days and a steady reduction is expected. The number fed on May 8 was 223,915. The supplies of flour and vegetables are ample, but the supply of other materials is running low. Since May 8 fresh meat is issued every other day. Each applicant for rations is required to state that he is destitute and can only obtain food by public relief. Adult males are questioned as to their willingness to work and notified that rations to them will cease in a few days. All applicants answering unfavorably are rejected. The condition of thousands of refugees is terrible for lack of suitable clothing, particularly women. Systematic arrangements are, however, being made to distribute this. Enormous quantities of supplies were wasted prior to systematic supervision of issue. May 8 was the first time that the forces were sufficient to put a soldier on each team hauling food and other supplies. Robberies and diversions so frequent in the past are practically ended. The present trouble lies in repeaters and impostors which it is hoped shortly to eliminate. Health conditions continue good, but the utmost vigilance will be required to avoid typhoid. Public opinion has so far invariably endorsed Army methods and measures. Governor Pardee, Mayor Schmitz and the citizens' committee co-operate most harmoniously with the Army.

Major Abner Pickering, 22d U.S. Inf., has addressed the following letter to the editor of the San Francisco Examiner, which is interesting in view of the report that Alcatraz Island was not affected by the earthquake: "Through an article in your paper a few days ago the impression has gotten abroad that Alcatraz Island had no part in the recent seismic disturbances. Please correct that impression by stating that Alcatraz probably received the full force of the shock, at least none of us who were here care for anything more like it. We had a fair shake. That none of the buildings was thrown down by the quake can only be explained by the solidity of the rock and the foundations. All buildings were more or less cracked and chimneys demolished. At one end of the island, where was made ground, the earth was cracked open for a long distance, from two to four inches wide. A new barrack building three stories high, built of concrete (not re-enforced) was but slightly damaged, a crack appearing only in one end, which is a six-inch wall unsupported on one side, toward which another part of the structure is to be built. The foundation of this building is extremely heavy, and of course rests on the solid rock. The Citadel, the large brick building on the top of the island, occupied as officers' quarters, was cracked. It is massively built with walls four feet thick. It will probably have to be condemned. Yes, we felt the shock all right."

Lieut. Col. George M. Dunn, J.A.G. Dept., U.S.A., has written a long letter from San Francisco to Judge Advocate General Davis, of the Army, describing the conditions following the earthquake, in the course of which he says: "General Funston did the only thing to be done in the face of such a catastrophe. He was shaken out of his quarters on the top of Nob Hill at 5:16—allowing a few moments to cover his nakedness, he was immediately on the streets. He ran down to Market street and sent a policeman to report to the Mayor that he would order in the troops to help maintain order and protect property. He then ran back to his stables on Pine street, of course the telephones were out of commission, and sent his driver on horseback with an order to Colonel Morris, commanding at the Presidio, to turn out all available troops at once and report at the City Hall. Within an hour the moral effect of the presence of troops was felt through the city and there was absolutely no rioting or disorder of any kind, all saloons were immediately closed, and San Francisco, with an army of toughs, was on its good behavior. The police say that only the presence of our men kept the perfect order that was maintained. There was not one case of disorder among our men, and we have been involved in no trouble. I explained to the general that the employment of troops as a posse was against the statute made, but the statute did not fit, and I agreed with him that he had done the best thing to be done under the circumstances, and in my opinion he deserves great credit for taking the initiative as he did; if he had not the jewelry stores would have been looted and other stores invaded Wednesday, and a reign of terror would have resulted, lasting certainly until our men were ordered in, and then order could have been restored only at a cost of many lives. By his immediate action this was avoided."

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., commanding the Pacific Squadron, has advised the Navy Department that too much honor cannot be bestowed upon Lieut. Frederic N. Freeman, Lieut. Leonard R. Sargent, Ensign Wallace Bertholf, Midshipman John E. Pond, and Chief Electrician Curtin, all of the Navy, for their splendid work in fighting the fire and assisting the victims of the disaster. Full accounts, says Admiral Goodrich, will show that the Pacific Division and Mare Island Navy Yard did splendid work unostentatiously and won golden opinions from all witnesses. He adds: "I went to see the 'Curtin Hospital,' called after the Chief Electrician of the U.S.S. *Pike* (J. A. Curtin), who, after doing yeoman service in endeavoring to arrest the progress of the fire, realized the grave necessity of medical aid and medical facilities. Curtin took possession of a church; hunted up physicians and nurses, who were only too willing to follow his energetic and clear-headed lead, secured bedding, medicines and food, and he has kept the hospital thus established going ever since; how, I can only guess. Some forty or fifty sick and wounded are constantly cared for under its roof, and the number of cases treated runs up from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty daily. The principal surgeon there thinks hardly any other improvised hospital in the city has more patients. I have these statements from people who told me the story of Curtin's achievements with tears running down their cheeks." Admiral Goodrich has noticed the Navy Department that Lieut. Comdr. George W. Williams, U.S.N., sacrificed a portion of his leave of absence, volunteered his services at the very height of the fire in San Francisco, and performed the duty assigned to him so efficiently and zealously as to win special commendation.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Haines, U.S.M.C., has advised the Department that Marines B. A. Forsterer, W. J.

McNally and J. C. W. Neimeyer entered his office between the earthquake and fire, found the staircase blocked, climbed the elevator shaft to second floor, placed most important records in the safe, and were driven from the building by the fire. Colonel Haines also telegraphs that the Marine paymaster reports Marines Ernest J. Stephens and O. E. Gutman made every effort to save records between the earthquake and the fire.

Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla, U.S.N., commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard, has forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy the following list of officers and enlisted men from Mare Island who either were especially gallant or signally effective in performing duties in San Francisco: Lieut. F. N. Freeman, Ensign Wallace Bertholf, Midshipman John E. Pond, P.A. Paynor, H. DeF. Mel, 1st Lieut. William E. Smith, U.S. M.C.; Paul Kugat, gunner's mate, first class, Perry; Charles Smith, chief quartermaster, Active; Olaf Janson, chief boatswain's mate, Leslie; J. A. Curtin, chief electrician; A. N. Fletcher, chief quartermaster; A. Osinga, chief electrician; C. W. Lehman, electrician, second class; J. K. Evans, chief machinist's mate, Submarine Flotilla; Samson Seaman, quartermaster, second class; A. M. Rice, fireman, second class, from Independence; John Kenny, fireman, first class, Active, were signally efficient and especially gallant in performing duties. Lieut. Comdr. J. H. L. Holcombe, Lieut. E. H. Dodd, Gunner L. C. Hull, Chief Boatswain, D. Moriarty, John J. Howe, gunner's mate, third class; Ray Nye, gunner's mate, second class, and C. A. Ingalls, electrician, third class, attached to submarines; Fred Peterson, seaman; C. H. Murphy, master-at-arms; R. P. Baker, water tender; — Jones, coal passer; Julius Smallbone, chief quartermaster, from Independence, were signally efficient in performance of duty. H. P. Hoffman, seaman; Joseph Taylor, chief water tender; Samuel Barton, chief water tender; Carl Ebert, hospital steward; W. J. Brown, quartermaster, third class, from Perry; C. P. Walters, quartermaster, third class, Leslie; Hiram Randolph, chief boatswain's mate, Preble; H. T. Johnson, chief boatswain's mate, Farragut; F. J. Campbell, coppersmith, Independence, were especially gallant, the latter being injured while rescuing a child from a burning building.

Three Artillerymen from the Presidio were buried under a falling wall at 30 Turk street, San Francisco, May 6. One of them managed to crawl into an elevator shaft. He was badly hurt. Nothing was seen of the other two, and it is believed that they are under the debris. Hundreds of men are digging in the fallen brick for them. The three soldiers had been trying to overthrow the wall with explosives. It resisted two charges, and they had entered the dangerous area to set off a third when, without warning, the wall fell.

The following medical officers have been ordered to San Francisco since April 18, 1906, for relief work: Major Charles F. Kieffer, surgeon; Capts. Charles E. B. Flagg and Harry L. Gilchrist, assistant surgeons; 1st Lieuts. Carroll D. Buck, John H. Allen, Robert E. Noble, John R. Devereux, William T. Davis, Clarence H. Connor, Levy M. Hathaway, and William A. Powell, assistant surgeons, and Contr. Surgs. Charles F. Kuhn and William E. Cass. The following medical officers were on leave in San Francisco at the time of the earthquake and reported for duty for relief work: Capts. Frank T. Woodbury and Walter C. Chidester, assistant surgeons. The following medical officers arrived in San Francisco from Manila on the transport Sherman, and were immediately assigned to temporary duty in that city: Capt. Henry Page, asst. surg.; Contr. Surgs. George B. Tuttle, Elias H. Porter, Herbert Griege, David D. Hogan, and Samuel A. Springwater.

Officers of the Army in charge of relief trains to San Francisco, Cal., were the following: Capt. J. A. Hutton, 27th Inf.; Capts. A. W. Bjornstad, 28th Inf.; P. Murray, 18th Inf.; R. E. Longan, 11th Inf., and J. M. Baker, Q.M.; Lieuts. A. F. Dannemiller, 29th Inf.; Goodwin Compton, 26th Inf.; J. L. Benedict, 14th Inf.; T. W. Carrithers, 20th Inf., and George W. Winterburn, 9th Cav.

President Roosevelt on May 7 sent to Congress, without comment, an estimate for an appropriation of \$500,000 to meet the expenses incurred by the War Department in connection with the San Francisco disaster over and above the appropriation of \$2,500,000 already made by Congress. The letter of the Secretary of War was accompanied by statements showing that of \$2,500,000 appropriated expenses of \$2,405,333 have been incurred. This total is divided as follows: Quartermaster's Department, including cost of supplies furnished, transportation of supplies and cost of returning troops to their stations, \$1,741,663; Subsistence Department, for purchase of supplies and to replace supplies taken from posts, \$329,431; Medical Department, shipments, purchases and services, \$304,539; Signal Corps, supplies, labor, etc., \$15,000; mileage for officers, \$11,605. In explaining the need for further appropriation Secretary Taft writes: "General Greely has requested that \$300,000 in the hands of the chief quartermaster and chief commissary at San Francisco be expended for the purchase of further supplies. I have authorized this expenditure on the statement by General Greely that of the quartermaster's supplies already sent to San Francisco more than \$300,000 will not be used, but may be returned to the general stores of the Army. It is quite probable, however, judging from General Greely's statements, that a larger sum will be needed in San Francisco for the purpose of continuing the purchase of supplies, and I therefore recommend that Congress be applied to make an additional appropriation for the same purpose as already expressed in the previous resolutions, of \$500,000. I am advised that under General Funston and General Greely money has been expended for the employment of labor necessary in the distribution of supplies and in putting the tents and other shelter in condition for use, in sanitation of the concentrated camps of the sufferers. I therefore ask that the resolution shall authorize payment for these services."

SUMMER CAMPS FOR MILITIA.

The following memorandum for the Chief of Staff has been furnished by the Acting Secretary of War:

Letters of the tenor shown by attached copy, requesting information as to the number and strength of organizations of the National Guard which are desired to participate in brigade camps, and also the cost of transportation, subsistence and pay for such organizations, have this day been mailed to the Governors of the following States and Territories:

Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, for encampment at Chickamauga National Park, Ga.; Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, and Kentucky, for encampment at Indianapolis, Ind.; Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, for encampment at Austin, Texas; Arkansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Minnesota, for encampment

at Fort Riley, Kan.; North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado and Utah, for encampment at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California, for encampment at American Lake, Wash.

As the site of the camp in New York State has not yet been determined upon, no reports have yet been asked for from the Governors of the following States and the District of Columbia: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. Just as soon as this camp site is determined upon, this office should be notified in order that call for reports can be made upon the Governors of these States.

The letter referred to calls attention to the provision for militia camps in the current appropriation bill, and in anticipation of its early passage requests the information specified above. The letter also gives the location of the camp of the Regular Army to be established in the vicinity about Aug. 1, to continue until about Sept. 30 next. The letter concludes as follows:

"The attendance of the organized militia of your State at this camp will be authorized by the Secretary of War, but the number so authorized will depend upon the amount of your allotment. The Department desires to impress upon you with the importance of furnishing the information called for with promptness, to enable it to perfect plans for militia participation in summer camps."

DECISIONS OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

The First Division of the General Staff of the Army this week gave an interpretation of Paragraph 157 of the Transport Regulations. It was held that this paragraph was intended to prescribe that non-commissioned staff officers when traveling with troops on transports should mess with the troops.

The First Division of the General Staff this week received a recommendation from the Commissary General, which was concurred in by the Quartermaster General, that when troops travel by special train and the journey exceeds forty-eight hours' duration, arrangements be made for cooking meals in a specially arranged car, thus simplifying the question of providing meals on long railway journeys. The recommendation was concurred in by the General Staff, and an order drafted for carrying it into effect. In the future it is intended that troop trains shall carry kitchen cars containing a range for cooking the food for the troops, and a store room where the supplies required will be stored. The car will be well fitted up with all kinds of cooking utensils. The order on this subject appears under our Army head.

The General Staff has disapproved a recommendation recently made to the War Department that the issue of shelter tent poles be discontinued and the rifle used in its stead. The General Staff expressed the opinion, in a report, that such use of the rifle is liable to result in damage to it. The action of the General Staff has been approved by Brigadier General Bell.

An interpretation of Army Regulation 31, as amended by General Orders 53, current series, was given this week by the First Division of the General Staff and approved by the Chief of Staff. This paragraph, as amended, provides that a failure to pass the preliminary examination constitutes a failure to pass the examination prescribed by the President for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant. Previous to this amendment by General Order 53 the preliminary examination was not considered an examination such as is contemplated by the law. The question arose as to whether this amendment was retroactive in its nature so as to apply to preliminary examinations held before its promulgation. It was recommended by the General Staff that it be not made retroactive.

GENERAL STAFF REARRANGEMENT.

There has been a rearrangement of the War Department General Staff, and under recent date Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, issued an official memorandum on this subject as follows:

Memorandum: I. Members of the War Department General Staff are assigned for duty as follows:

Office of the Chief of Staff: Capt. William M. Wright, Capt. Grote Hutcheson.

First Division: Col. James T. Kerr, Major John S. Mallory, Major Francis J. Kieran, Capt. James H. McRae, Capt. George W. Read, Capt. Cornelius De W. Willcox, Capt. Peyton C. March.

Second Division: Major William D. Beach, Capt. Harry C. Hale, Capt. Charles H. Muir, Capt. Charles T. Menoher, Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, Capt. Dennis E. Nolan, Capt. George H. Shelton, Capt. John C. Oakes.

Third Division: Lieut. Col. William W. Wotherspoon, Lieut. Col. Smith S. Leach, Lieut. Col. Albert S. Cummings, Major George W. Goethals, Major William A. Mann, Major Samuel Reber, Major David Du B. Gaillard, Major Charles Lynch, Major Joseph T. Dickman, Capt. Sydney A. Cloman, Capt. John W. Furlong.

II. The following special committees for the consideration of such questions as may be referred from time to time relating to arm of service are announced:

Infantry Committee: Major William A. Mann, Major John S. Mallory, Major Francis J. Kieran, Capt. Harry C. Hale, Capt. Charles H. Muir, Capt. James H. McRae.

Cavalry Committee: Major William D. Beach, Major Joseph T. Dickman, Capt. George W. Read, Capt. Grote Hutcheson, Capt. Robert E. L. Michie, Capt. Charles D. Rhodes.

Artillery Committee: The Chief of Artillery; Lieut. Col. Albert S. Cummings, Capt. Cornelius De W. Willcox, Capt. Charles T. Menoher, Capt. Peyton C. March.

By order of the Chief of Staff:

ROBERT E. L. MICHEL, Capt. General Staff, Secretary.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 6033, Mr. Hale.—Authorizing the reappointment of midshipmen recently dismissed from the Naval Academy for hazing. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, in his discretion, to reappoint as midshipmen at the Naval Academy Worth W. Foster, George H. Melvin, and Richard L. De Saussure, who were recently dismissed for hazing: Provided, That each of the midshipmen so reappointed shall be assigned to the class next below that of which he was a member when dismissed, and shall take rank therein according to the multiple formerly earned by him while a member of the class which he shall enter under such reappointment: And provided further, That the midshipmen so reappointed shall be treated as additional to the number of midshipmen now authorized by law.

S. 6090, Mr. Dick.—To furnish bronze medals of honor to surviving soldiers who responded to President Lincoln's first call for troops.

H.R. 19113, Mr. Pearre.—To provide for the erection of a monument in commemoration of the services of Gen. Otho Holland Williams in the Revolutionary War.

The "General Memorandum" of Lord Nelson to his captains on the eve of the battle of Trafalgar, which was sold at auction March 15 for \$18,000, has been privately purchased for eventual presentation to the British Museum.

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Attorneys for Colonel Stephen C. Mills in the test case recently decided, involving the calculation of foreign service increase of pay.

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General Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, Washington, D.C., May 10, 1906.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p.m., Thursday, May 31, 1906, and then opened, for Constructing, Plumbing, Gas Piping, Heating and Electric Wiring a building for Isolation Hospital at Fort Myer, Virginia. Plans and specifications can be seen and information obtained by applying to this office. Blank forms for making proposals will be furnished intending bidders upon application to this office. Envelopes containing proposals must be marked "Proposals for Constructing, Plumbing, etc., Isolation Hospital Building," and addressed to Captain A. W. Butt, Quartermaster, U.S.A., in charge of Depot.

General Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, Washington, D.C., May 10, 1906.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p.m., Thursday, May 31, 1906, and then opened, for the construction of a brick stable at Fort Myer, Virginia. Plans and specifications may be seen and information obtained by applying to this office. The United States reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Blank forms for making proposals will be furnished intending bidders upon application to this office. Envelopes containing proposals must be marked "Proposals for construction of a brick stable," and addressed to Captain A. W. Butt, Quartermaster, U.S.A., in charge of Depot.

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The idea of obtaining from Congress authority for the organization of a naval General Staff has been practically abandoned by the officials of the Navy Department. With Senator Eugene Hale as chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs and with Congress in its present temper toward an organization of this sort for the Navy, it is thoroughly realized by the Administration and by the Navy Department officials that it would not be possible to obtain legislative sanction for the organization of a Naval General Staff of any description. In fact it is rather doubtful if the President and Secretary Bonaparte believe that it is at all necessary to have such a General Staff organization for the Navy as is now pro-

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vided for the Army. There seems to be a feeling that the General Board is satisfactorily performing the duties which would naturally devolve upon a Naval General Staff, and if the functions of the General Board could be extended and enlarged along certain lines it would meet all the requirements of the Service. It is not intended to enlarge the functions of the General Board by an appeal to Congress, but if anything is done with a view to giving the General Board more power over navy yards and over other matters of general importance to the Navy it will be accomplished by Executive rather than by Legislative action. There are, of course, a few officers on duty in the Navy Department who would favor the policy of hammering at Congress with a view to obtaining legal recognition of the General Board, but the consensus of opinion at the Navy Department seems to favor a more temperate policy and one which it is believed will better accomplish the results which it is desired to attain.

The Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department has already received a few applications from officers of the Navy for voluntary retirement at the end of the present fiscal year under Section 8 of the Personnel Act. While it is as yet impossible definitely to state the exact number of vacancies which will have to be created by compulsory retirements, suffice it to say that it will be necessary that several officers should go upon the retired list on their own application under that section of the Personnel Act. The Navy Department has adopted a policy this year of not making public the names of the officers who have applied for voluntary retirement. It should be stated, however, that those officers who last year made application to be allowed voluntarily to retire, but who could not so retire, because of others who made application ahead of them and made up the number allowed by law after computing the number of vacancies which occurred during that fiscal year, have been notified by the Navy Department that their applications to be allowed to retire voluntarily must be renewed for this year.

Army transports bound for the Philippine Islands will, on May 25, return to San Francisco as their port of departure. The Sherman, which sailed this week for Manila, left from Seattle, but the next transport to sail from this country for the Philippines will be the Logan, which will sail as usual from San Francisco.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1906.

PROMOTION AND RETIREMENT ABROAD.

In view of the increasing interest in the United States in the vexatious problem of Army promotion and retirement, it is worth while to point out briefly the manner in which that problem is dealt with in the great armies of the Old World. Ours is not the only army in which the issue of promotion by seniority versus promotion by selection has demanded attention. On the contrary, this question has been discussed in nearly all the great armies of the world, and it will be seen that not one of them has committed itself absolutely to either method of promotion. Inasmuch, therefore, as none of the older nations has found a satisfactory solution of this difficult question, we need not feel disheartened over our own tardy progress toward that end.

In the French army all promotion is by arm of the service and not regimentally. All second lieutenants are promoted after two years' service. Promotion to first lieutenant is by seniority; to captain, two-thirds by seniority and one-third by selection; to major, one-half by seniority and one-half by selection; to lieutenant colonel and all higher grades, by selection. In time of peace officers must have served before promotion as follows: As second lieutenant, first lieutenant and lieutenant colonel, two years; as captain, four years; as major, colonel and general of brigade, three years. In war this time limit in grade is reduced one-half, and may be waived at any time in the case of a distinguished act. The method of selection is the composition of a commission for each arm of the service, yearly, composed entirely of general officers, which draws up a list for its arm of the service of the officers recommended for selection and submits this list to the minister of war, who makes such alterations as he sees fit and gives the list its final form. Officers are compulsorily retired at the following ages: Lieutenants, at fifty-two; captains, at fifty-three; majors, at fifty-six; lieutenant colonels, at fifty-eight; colonels, at sixty; generals of brigade, at sixty-two; generals of division, at sixty-five.

Promotion in the German army is by seniority in the arm of the service from second lieutenant to first lieutenant; by seniority in regiment to captain; by seniority in arm of service to major, and by seniority in the army to higher grades. The Emperor has the right to promote to any grade by selection, and frequently exercises that right to advance meritorious officers to the grade of captain, but in the higher grades the principle of seniority is rarely ignored. In the case of field officers, the seniority principle is carried so far that an officer for whom a vacancy in the next higher grade of his arm exists is not promoted thereto until all his seniors in the other arms have been advanced to that grade. It thus happens that a lieutenant colonel and even a major may be the permanent commander of his regiment, for the reason that there are still one or more officers of his grade in the other arms who rank him. The Germans therefore recognize promotion in command as well as in grade, the two being quite independent of each other, and pay and allowances being determined by the command rather than the grade. In this way the greater dignity and pecuniary hardship attached to the office of regimental commander is met when held by an officer of lower rank. There is no law of compulsory retirement in the German army, but the desired result is reached in another way. When an officer next on the list for promotion is considered incapable of performing satisfactory service in the next higher grade, he is mercilessly passed by and an officer in the grade of captain, who is thus ignored, must retire from the active army. Officers who are about to be passed by in this manner are warned unofficially of what is going to happen, and they almost invariably ask for retirement rather than have officers promoted over them. Peremptory dismissals for inefficiency are almost unknown. The way out for officers who apply for retirement is relieved of some of its roughness by the presentation of a decoration or by some honorary promotion. With no law prescribing compulsory retirement, the age limits of the various grades of the German army in 1903 were approximately as fol-

lows: Colonels, fifty to fifty-three; lieutenant colonels, forty-eight to fifty-one years; majors, forty-two to forty-nine years; captains, thirty-four to forty-three years; first lieutenants, twenty-nine to thirty-three years, and second lieutenants, nineteen to twenty-nine years.

The system of promotion in vogue in the British army is so complicated by the many varieties of rank, by positions which often determine the pay regardless of rank and by innumerable exceptions to general rules that a concise description of it is almost impossible. It is also confused by the practice of "seconding" officers who are absent on detached service and by the list of supernumeraries formed of officers returning from detached service to the line, it being necessary that this list shall be absorbed before further promotions are made. Moreover, it is not always necessary that a vacancy shall exist in a grade in order that an officer in the next lower grade may be promoted, as promotion is sometimes awarded on the completion of a fixed period of service. Until recently promotion up to and including the grade of major was by seniority in the regiment, subject to professional examination at each promotion, and by selection for all grades above. This system has been changed, however, and the principle of selection now governs promotion to all grades, subject, of course, to professional examinations. The advancement of officers is regulated by a system of annual "confidential reports," which embody the opinions of the superior officers of the officer reported upon, and these reports may recommend either accelerated promotion or promotion in the ordinary course or that promotion be delayed for further inquiry. After two successive annual reports recommending a delay of promotion, a special report by three senior officers is required as to whether the officer should be retained in the service. Officers are advised that recommendations for accelerated promotion should be sparingly made and should apply only in cases of officers who are "exceptionally gifted." Thus far very few officers have been recommended for accelerated promotion. Captains and lieutenants may be retired after not less than eight years' service if appointed to commissions in the militia, and thereafter for a period not to exceed ten years, and while serving under such commissions receive temporary retired pay at the rate of \$500 per year. An officer with not less than fifteen years' service may retire subject to rules prescribed by the Secretary of State for War, with the retired pay of his rank and services. Compulsory retirement is prescribed for officers up to and including the grade of colonel after a period of five years of non-employment in any one grade, or on reaching the age in grade as follows: First lieutenant, second lieutenant or captain, forty-five years; major, forty-eight years; lieutenant colonel, fifty-five years; colonel, fifty-seven years. Major generals are compelled to retire at the age of sixty-two, or after a period of three years of non-employment, and lieutenant generals at sixty-seven years of age.

In the Russian army officers are promoted to the next higher grade after fixed periods of service as follows: To first lieutenant after four years, to second captain after eight years, to captain after twelve years. In the cavalry and infantry of the line, in promotions from the grade of captain to that of lieutenant colonel (there are no majors in the Russian service), half are made by seniority and half by selection. To the grade of colonel all are made by selection. In the guard, artillery, and engineers all promotions are made by seniority in the arm. Promotion to the grade of general officer is by selection. To be eligible for this promotion a colonel must, as a rule, have served eight years in his grade; for promotion of major general to lieutenant general, eight years is his grade; and for lieutenant general to general, twelve years in his grade. There are, however, numerous exceptions to the general rules governing promotion. Officers of the Russian army are compulsorily retired at the following ages in the lower grades: Subalterns, fifty-three years; captains, fifty-three years (in exceptional cases at fifty-five years); lieutenant colonels, fifty-eight years.

Promotion in the Austro-Hungarian army is based upon seniority in the arm of the service up to and including the grade of lieutenant colonel; upon seniority in the arm, for the grades of colonel, and generals of brigade and of division; and upon selection for generals and field marshals. The Emperor, however, has the right to promote officers of any grade, under certain conditions as to their ability, out of their turn, and avail himself of this prerogative to the extent of about twenty per cent. of the vacancies. There is no fixed age for compulsory retirement, but an officer may be retired at any age if he be found physically or mentally incapacitated for active service. The customary method of procedure is to intimate to the officer that his application for retirement is desired. If he declines to submit it he is ordered before a retiring board, which is unrestricted in its recommendations for retirement of undesirable as well as incapacitated officers. Officers incapacitated in line of duty may retire in time of war with a pension, and in time of peace with a pension if they have had ten years' service. Officers sixty years old who have served forty years may retire upon application. Also officers of the active army may, under certain conditions, retire and pass into the reserve.

In the armies of continental Europe rapidity of promotion is regarded as vital to military efficiency and great care is taken to make its flow swift and even. The theory is that rapid promotion stimulates interest and effort while slow promotion results in keeping officers for a long time in low grades, requiring little independent action, thus preventing the development of the

qualities required for a successful commander. The following table is of interest in that it shows the rapidity of promotion of infantry officers in various armies after stated years of service:

Promotion to—	Ger-	Austria-	Hungary.	Italy.	France.	Russia.
Lieutenants	8	5	2	7	4	17
Captains	15	11	12	7	—	—
Majors	23	22	23	18	—	—
Lieutenant colonels	29	26	26	23	21	—
Colonels	31	29	28	26	26	—
Major generals	34	35	36	34	34	—
Lieutenant generals	37	38	39	38	37	—

The information embodied in this article is taken from a memorandum prepared for the Secretary of War by Major William D. Beach, U.S.A., Chief of the Information Division of General Staff, and it has been submitted to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. It shows that the systems of promotion in foreign armies are no better than our own, and that a scheme which shall operate with exact justice to all interests has yet to be devised. The facts relating to rapidity of promotion in European armies is of special interest. Secretary Taft has frequently expressed his desire for some means of effecting more rapid promotion for officers in the field grades of Cavalry and Infantry, and his views are embodied in a bill, H.R. 13377, "to increase the efficiency of the Army," which appeared in these columns on Feb. 3, and which is still pending in Congress.

In a monograph entitled "Our Ex-Presidents: What Shall We Do for Them?" Hon. John Bigelow presents a very conclusive argument in favor of the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States permitting the appointment of the Presidents of the United States on their retirement from office as Senators for life. Mr. Bigelow shows that had this plan been incorporated in the original Constitution we should have had in office during our history thus far, for forty-four years, one President-Senator; for thirty-seven years, two; for thirty-one years, three; for five years, four, and during one year, 1861-2, five, namely, Van Buren, Tyler, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan. The State of Virginia would have had one President-Senator for thirty-nine years, two for thirteen years, and three for one year; Massachusetts would have had one for forty-four years, Tennessee one for eighteen years, New York one for thirty-eight years, and two for nine years; New Hampshire one for twelve years, Pennsylvania one for seven years, Ohio one for sixteen years and two for four years, and Indiana one for eight years. The States named would have had this additional representation during the periods specified, and this is one of the arguments urged against Mr. Bigelow's plan. It might have had some weight during the days of slavery when the country was divided on sectional lines, and during the days of fierce sectional controversy immediately preceding the war, the North would have been the gainer to the extent of one and sometimes two Senators in excess of the South. But, as Mr. Bigelow shows, a man established in the Senate for life after representing the whole country as President would not be likely to be governed by any merely local opinion. Officers of the Army and Navy are retired with pay for life, while the Commander-in-Chief under whom they have served is "bundled out of the White House with his family with less ceremony than if he were an insolvent tenant. What possible excuse is there for this discrimination?" The difficulty in securing a change through the cumbersome method of a constitutional amendment is what perpetuates a system in whose favor no logical argument can be presented. The change proposed "would furnish the Presidential incumbent the strongest inducement possible for giving the people an acceptable administration, and render him immune to the most formidable temptations to which he is now exposed." Mr. Bigelow argues that a like result would follow in our sister republics and the Spanish-American States who would be prompted to follow our example, and they would be more inclined to a peaceful transmission of the chief magistracy. "These President-Senators would of themselves constitute an aristocracy whom all the world would delight to honor. They would never be numerous, but, as the elect of the nations, with no political aspirations to gratify, with a greater familiarity with the needs and interests of each other's governments and peoples than could ever be possessed by any other body or association, they would inevitably be drawn into sympathetic relations with one another, and as a body possess an ecumenicity shared by no other body or corporation known to history, for the adjustment of the differences and promotion of harmony among the various political and racial divisions of the human family."

We refer elsewhere to the particularly venomous attack by Mr. Prince, Representative from Illinois, in the House on the retired list of the Army. Mr. Prince, who has been a member of the Military Committee of the House for several years, and a member of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy, has always posed as the friend and champion of the Army until the present session. What has occasioned his sudden change of faith? Why does he now attack the Army on every occasion? Why is he now seeking every opportunity to create the impression that money is being wasted by the Army, and that the retired list shelters many unworthy recipients of the Government's bounty? It may be only a coincidence, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that until Mr. Prince's son's connection with West Point was finally severed last June he was the friend of the Army instead of its enemy. He appointed his own son a cadet three

years ago. The boy was so low in his studies that he was going to be found deficient, so he resigned in order that he might be reappointed by his father. He was reappointed two years ago, and last year was found deficient in his studies and discharged. Since that time Congressman Prince has been quite busy slinging mud at the Army. The father's present attitude toward the Army may be, as we say, merely a coincidence, but it is a striking one.

Should the ruined city of San Francisco be visited by an epidemic of typhoid fever, of which, we regret to note, there appears to be some danger, it is to be hoped that every member of the Medical Corps of the Army who can be spared for the work may be assigned to duty in the afflicted community. This should be done, not only as a measure of mercy and relief for the victims of the terrible misfortune which has befallen San Francisco, but also for the opportunity thus afforded for further investigation and study of a disease which experience has proved to be the deadliest foe of armies in the field. Typhoid is a preventable disease, and when the means for its prevention are clearly defined and relentlessly enforced the gravest danger attending the assembling of large bodies of troops or of citizens under abnormal conditions will have been removed. The medical officers of the Army are accomplished, zealous and trustworthy in the highest degree. Since the outbreak of the Spanish war they have accomplished results in sanitation and disease prevention which are of lasting value to mankind, and in the event of anything approaching a typhoid epidemic in San Francisco they could be depended upon for the same efficiency, zeal and professional skill that have always characterized their services.

It may be that it will be necessary to modify slightly the general scheme for the concentration of troops at various Army posts this summer, and the transfer of troops from one post to another, as laid down by Lieutenant General Bates shortly before he retired and was succeeded by Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell as Chief of Staff. As we then noted, General Bates recommended the abandonment of several Army posts in Alaska and the sending to Alaska next summer to relieve the 3d Infantry of eight companies of the 10th Infantry, the remaining four companies of that regiment constituting the permanent garrison at Honolulu. Since then it has been reported to the War Department that there is a necessity for the continuance of a garrison at Fort Davis, Alaska, and therefore it may not be possible to send the eight companies of the 10th Infantry to relieve all of the 3d Infantry. This, however, is a matter which is now before the Secretary of War and relative to which there may be a definite and final decision some time next week. If the eight companies of the 10th Infantry do not go to Alaska it is possible that the entire 26th Infantry may be sent.

Unless the Naval Appropriation bill is passed by Congress by the middle of May, and this is highly improbable, work on the new battleship Connecticut will be brought almost to a standstill. On May 1 the Bureau of Construction and Repair had about \$10,000 to spend on the vessel during May, and this money was the very last of the appropriation for the Connecticut. The working force has been steadily reduced and only a comparatively few men are now working on the battleship. The most careful estimates and plans will not make the \$10,000 last much longer than the middle of the month. In the Naval Appropriation bill there is a provision authorizing the Navy Department to extend the limit of cost of the Connecticut \$380,000. When this is passed, as it probably will be, the whole working force can be put back on the Connecticut and the vessel completed rapidly. In the meantime, however, the Bureau of Construction and Repair will continue to cut down the working force. It will not be surprising if the work stops altogether, as there seems but little likelihood that the appropriation bill will be passed before the \$10,000 on hand of the present Connecticut appropriation is all gone.

Mention is made on another page of the fact that at the request of the State Department the Navy Department had ordered Comdr. William H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., commanding the naval flotilla in Dominican waters, to send a naval vessel to Point-a-Pitre, Guadalupe, to protect the American consul and American interests. On May 8 a reply was received from Commander Southerland acknowledging receipt of the orders and saying that he would comply immediately. It is not known at the Navy Department what vessel was selected for the service, but it is supposed that the gunboat Scorpion went to Point-a-Pitre, the principal town of Guadalupe, where the American Consulate is located. Later advices from Guadalupe, unofficial, indicate that the trouble was quickly suppressed.

No decision has yet been reached by the Secretary of War or the President as to who will be appointed to fill the vacancy in the grade of brigadier general, which will occur on May 31 through the retirement on that day of Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan. In fact, the Secretary informs us, he has not as yet given any serious thought to this matter, nor will he until a few days before the vacancy occurs. There is also a vacancy to be filled by a general officer on the General Staff of the Army and it is barely possible that the officer selected to be brigadier general vice Buchanan will be assigned to duty on the General Staff and made president of the Army War College.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House on Tuesday rejected all of the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill and appointed Messrs. Hull, Capron and Sulzer conferees on the part of the House. The Senate appointed as conferees on the disagreeing votes of the two houses Messrs. Warren, Foraker and Blackburn.

The conferees of the House and Senate on the Army Appropriation bill held two meetings this week and have practically reached an agreement with regard to the various amendments made to the bill by the Senate. There is excellent reason for the statement that the majority of the Senate amendments will be agreed to by the House conference committee and that the Army bill as it will finally be enacted into law will contain most of the salient features of the bill as it passed the Senate. We regret to state, however, that the so-called "Alger Amendment" which provides for the retirement with advanced rank of major general of those brigadier generals with two years' service as such, who served with credit during the Civil War, will probably be stricken out of the bill. There seems to be too strong an opposition to this amendment on the part of the House.

During the debate on the bill in the House, Mr. Prince, of Illinois, made a vigorous attack on this Senate amendment, saying: "Here is an instance of pure and simple personal legislation. The House did not pass it. It has come to us from another body, and it picks out six or seven men on whom to bestow the rank and distinction of major general for service in the Civil War. Now, what was their service in the Civil War?"

Answering his question, he said that there were mustered out as captains, three as first lieutenants, one as second lieutenant, one as a sergeant, another as a medical cadet of about one year's service, and he is to be made a major general for that one year's service as a steward or a surgeon in a hospital. Another who was mustered out as a first lieutenant is to be made a major general." And, not satisfied with that, Mr. Speaker, they have even gone so far, if this amendment becomes a law, as to take in a young man who entered West Point as a cadet in 1861 and graduated in 1865, and said that he shall become a major general under this amendment, if the House approves it."

Mr. Sulzer: "What is his name?"

Mr. Prince: "His name is Gen. George H. Burton, inspector general; cadet in the Military Academy July 1, 1861; graduated from the Military Academy June 23, 1865; made a second lieutenant of that date." Continuing Mr. Prince said:

"Now the retired list has got to be a place for men to be put to draw salaries. That is what it is for. It has ceased to be a haven of rest for honorable and distinguished battle-scarred old warriors. It has passed the purpose for which it was originated, and to-day we have one-fifth of the Army officers of the United States upon the retired list, drawing \$2,700,000, where their predecessors, moved by patriotic motives, never asked for a cent and were never placed upon the retired list of the Army of this country; and when 903 are on the retired list, one-fifth of the officers of the United States Army, it is time that we should put these men on the retired list under a law of the grade that they held at the time they were retired. And what is it? It is three-fourths pay. These men who hardly did anything during the struggle of 1861 to 1865 are now to be put on the retired list with a pension of \$5,625 a year, while the splendid men that fought in the volunteer service, many of them to-day are starving in their homes and receiving the pitiful pension of six and eight and ten and twelve dollars a month." [Loud applause.]

Replying to this burst of eloquence, Mr. Keifer said: "The eloquent gentleman from Illinois appeals to the House and says that those who served under Washington in the Revolution, those who served in the War of 1812, and those who served in the Mexican War (1840-1848) did not ask to go on the retired list. No, Mr. Speaker, they did not ask to go on the retired list, because they never could get there, and of course they never went there. They served in the Army, in the regular line, to the day of their death, no matter how old they were, and drew full pay. [Applause.] That was the condition exactly. That great old soldier Winfield Scott was about eighty years of age in 1861 and in the Civil War, and he was then on the active list drawing full pay. General Scott was born June 13, 1786. There was then no time fixed by law for enforced retirement by reason of age. Congress is responsible for such rule of law. So much for that point. I think the eminent officers who served in the period of the Civil War creditably and who have served their country faithfully forty years or more, meeting all the exigencies of the Service, and have had two full years of active service with the high rank of brigadier general, might well be retired as major generals for the few remaining years of their life. I am in favor of the principle of this amendment." [Applause.]

In reply to a statement by Mr. Prince that a brigadier general issues orders to a lieutenant general and to major generals, Mr. Grosvenor stated that the order was really that of the Commander-in-Chief. He added: "That same thing happens in all military organizations. The adjutant of a regiment issues orders to the captains and to the majors and to the lieutenant colonels. So there is nothing anomalous about it. It is done in every civilized country in the world and it is a part of our military system in the United States which came out of the long consideration and study which the War Department and both Houses of Congress gave to the construction of that statute." [Applause.]

Finally, Mr. Prince said: "I make no reflection upon the Army. It is a splendid Army, made up of splendid men and well officered, but what I said stands out yet as a truth—that from the firing of the first shot at Lexington down to the firing of the first shot at Fort Sumter there was no retired list in the Army of this country. The splendid men who have gone before were not here, as men now are, seeking to be put upon the retired list, not for the glory of it, but for the pay of it, and we have sixty-four brigadier generals to-day on the retired list who served but one day as brigadier generals."

Before the passage of the Army Appropriation bill, H.R. 14397, by the Senate on May 3, the following amendments that had been passed over during the earlier consideration of the bill were agreed to.

To insert the following proviso: "That officers who served creditably during the Civil War and who now hold the rank of brigadier general on the active list of the Army, having previously held that rank for two years or more, shall, when retired from active service, have the rank and retired pay of major general."

The proviso was agreed to amending Sections 1305 and 1308, Revised Statutes, as to deposit of savings of enlisted men and clothing balances on discharge. An amendment was agreed to authorizing the Secretary of War to permit the Department of Agriculture to use a portion of the Fort Keogh Military Reservation as an

experimental horse breeding station. Also an amendment appropriating \$30,000 to improve the boulevard at the national cemetery at Fredericksburg, Va.

The proviso creating a "Volunteer retired list" was ruled out on a point of order. Also the proviso authorizing the President to include within the provisions of the Act of April 23, 1904, providing for increased grade on the retired list to certain officers of the Army with Civil War records, below the grade of brigadier general, heretofore retired by reason of disability contracted in the line of duty under Act of Oct. 1, 1890, and under Section 1243, Revised Statutes. As to this last excluded amendment, Mr. Teller said: "It is to amend a bill passed at the former session of Congress. The Department construed it in a way so as to leave out some eighteen or twenty men who thought they were entitled to partake of the benefits of that act. I suppose the amendment is amenable to a point of order. I desire to say, however, that in my judgment there would be no necessity for the adoption of the amendment if the Department would construe the existing law as it ought to be construed and as some of the best lawyers in this country declare it should be construed. I am going to watch out, and whenever an opportunity is presented in the future I propose to endeavor, if possible, to secure for these few officers what I think they are certainly entitled to."

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House during the week has devoted much time to the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill. During the debate on May 5, Mr. Barthold said: "At the proper time I propose to offer an amendment to that section of the pending bill which provides for a new battleship. My amendment reads as follows: 'Provided, however, that if at the second Hague conference any measure should be agreed upon for the gradual reduction of the naval forces of the great powers, or for the settlement of international controversies by judicial decision and by means of arbitration treaties, the Secretary of the Navy shall have discretion to defer the construction of the ship herein provided for.' This amendment does not antagonize the present naval program. It merely recognizes such conditions as may arise and enables the Government to defer to them."

Mr. Tirrell, speaking of the question of desertion in the Navy, said that one cause of it was the enlistment of minors under eighteen years of age. The rules as to such enlistments, he said, if carefully carried out, were not subject to much criticism. The trouble is that in the anxiety to recruit the Service explanation of the rules was glossed over by recruiting officers and immature youths were enlisted. The rules and regulations are substantially that a boy under eighteen, desiring to enlist in the Navy, must have the written consent of his father and mother, or one if the other is not living.

"As a matter of fact," Mr. Tirrell said, "boys fifteen and sixteen years of age appear at the recruiting office, and the course of procedure follows somewhat in this way: They are presented with a paper, and that paper will contain certain questions in fine print. Up in the left-hand corner will be the age. They are not required to give their age explicitly, but the year and the month in which they were born. Certain other questions are to be answered. Having looked that paper over and signed their name to it, the recruiting officer takes the boy out and a more elaborate blank is prepared by the officer, and he passes that blank over to the boy and asks him to read it, and then asks whether he understands it and the contents thereof. He then signs that blank. Then they take him into another room, where there is a placard on the wall which says something about regulations in the Navy, and ask him to read that; he glances at it, and, apparently having read it, he is sworn into the Service. Now, in the cases which have come under my observation I have not found one where the boy has understood what he has been doing. I never yet have found one where it has been explained to him that if he swore falsely in regard to his age he has committed perjury, and that before he could be discharged from the Navy he must be tried by court-martial, and if found guilty must be imprisoned from six months to a year, which is the usual period, although it is somewhat modified in case of good behavior. What I say is not in criticism of the Navy Department, nor of the rule they have laid down. My criticism is relative to this particular point, that the requirements are not such that the boys of immature age, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen years, can comprehend or do comprehend, from the methods of enlistment which are adopted, the course which they are taking and the punishment to which they will be subjected provided a false statement is made."

"This matter has been brought to the attention of the Navy Department by myself. They have the matter under consideration, and I insist that unless it is regulated and changed by the Navy Department it ought to have the attention of Congress in the way of legislation, in order that there shall be a rule in reference to enlistment to prevent these desertions by minors and that there shall not only be a written statement which they shall be required to read, explicitly stating that if perjury is committed in regard to any essential fact which they sign they are liable to court-martial and imprisonment, but also that the recruiting officer shall be obliged to explain orally to these applicants what they are doing and the punishment which they may suffer."

Speaking of the personnel of the Navy during the consideration of the bill, Mr. Foss said: "The present quota allowed by law to-day is 34,000 men and 2,500 apprentices; in all 37,000 men. On Jan. 8 last the number in the Service was 31,457, showing a shortage from the quota allowed of 5,443. We could enlist enough men to fill up that quota to-day if we wanted to. Last year there were 41,000 applications for enlistment, but the Navy Department is trying to secure the very best men, and therefore they have gradually raised the standard of enlistment or entrance to the Navy higher than ever before. They are seeking to secure the best men, and, for instance, rejected last year nearly 15,000 for physical disability and 13,600 for other causes. That is to say, of the 41,000 men who applied for enlistment in the American Navy, 28,000 of them were rejected. The total number enlisted last year was 11,719. The best men that we are getting to-day are coming from the Middle West, from the farms of the West, and in my conversation with our naval authorities they say that they are getting bright, intelligent farmer boys, who are coming into the Navy full of a spirit of energy and vitality, and they are really making better seamen than any men whom they have secured heretofore. We had 3,227 desertions from the Navy last year. That is a better

record than the year before, when our desertions were 4,488."

Mr. Fitzgerald said: "It is a notorious fact among people who are in close touch with the conduct of the Navy that in some instances large desertions are caused from certain ships, because of the intolerable conduct of some officers on those ships, and in my opinion we should consider that question just as fearlessly as we should consider other questions."

Mr. Foss said: "There may be a few instances of that character, but I think, as a general rule, it is not prevalent throughout the American Navy."

Mr. Sulzer expressed the hope that if a great new battleship is authorized to be built she shall be built in the New York Navy Yard and that she shall be called New York. He expressed the opinion that "if it had not been for the fact that the Government was building the Connecticut in its own shipyard, in competition with the private shipyard which was building the Louisiana, the price for the construction of the Louisiana would have been over \$500,000 more. The Government yard should be maintained. It is a salutary check on the greed of the private shipyards and prevents combinations among them."

Mr. Bates, discussing this topic later, said: "Nearly all the great nations of the world have given the subject of shipbuilding in Government yards most careful consideration. And what has been the result? Practically all the great naval powers are building to-day a portion of their ships in Government yards. Let us first cite the case of England. Of the six battleships now building four are now under construction in government yards, including the great Dreadnought."

Speaking of delays in carrying out the program of battleship construction, Mr. Foss said that the Virginia, already in commission, was two years beyond her contract time. The Nebraska, the Georgia, the New Jersey, and the Rhode Island should have been completed in February, 1904. They are over two years behind. The Louisiana, March 15, 1906; the Connecticut by August, 1906; the Vermont, the Kansas, the Minnesota should be completed in December, 1906; the Mississippi in March, 1907; the Idaho in May, 1907; and the New Hampshire in February, 1908.

Mr. Wood, of Missouri, on May 8, moved to strike from the bill the proviso allowing the Secretary to allow officers either mileage or expenses, but his amendment was rejected. It was explained that the necessity for the provision arose from the fact that in some cases officers were obliged to pay more for their traveling expenses than the mileage allowed them. Mr. Wood proposed to allow actual and necessary expenses only. He said: "A great deal of abuse has grown out of this mileage business. We find officers riding on passes and not only getting their expenses, but mileage in addition. It runs into a large sum of money, which ought to be curtailed. There is no end to the graft that has been perpetrated on the Government by officers traveling under this mileage system. We have been told of many instances where officers in traveling between two points went long distances out of their route and charged the Government mileage for the same—very much as Gen. Leonard Wood did when he traveled around the world."

Mr. Fitzgerald went at length into the subject of building ships at navy yards, and presented statistics to show that taking cost of alterations and everything into account, the Connecticut, built at the New York yard, would cost us more than the Louisiana, built at Newport News, and not so much as the King Edward VII., a British vessel of corresponding type and size. He said: "It has been conclusively demonstrated that the Government suffers no inconvenience nor disadvantage from its eight-hour day. In fact, the mechanics employed on the Connecticut have done one-tenth more work in eight hours than the mechanics employed on the Louisiana have done in nine hours. This is no idle boast. It is the deliberate conclusion of the Department of Commerce and Labor, after an investigation directed by a committee of this House. Practically, a man on the Connecticut cut has done as much in eight hours as it would take a mechanic on the Louisiana to do in ten hours."

Mr. Fitzgerald complained that despite the keen rivalry between the navy yard and the private yard, the contractor in charge at the Brooklyn yard, against the protests of his subordinates, never hesitated to shift mechanics from the Connecticut to the ordinary repair work of the yard, while the Newport News Company worked its men overtime and exerted every energy on the Louisiana. The allowance of \$5,000 to the Secretary for legal advice was stricken out on a point of order.

Several members joined in condemnation of what they regarded as neglect on the part of recruiting officers in enlisting minors without the consent of their parents, and argued that additional precautions should be taken to make sure that a candidate for the Navy was of the age represented. An appeal was made on the score of humanity, to which Mr. Bates replied, saying: "If the remarks directed to our hearts, as the gentleman says, by the gentleman from Illinois were followed out in the Army and Navy every time the papas and mammas of the country wanted to see their boys, we would have no Army and no Navy left."

Mr. Cooper, of Wisconsin, endeavored, without success, to strike out the appropriation for the naval training station on the Great Lakes. He went into a long review of the history of the case to show that this station was an improper one, and had been selected without due care. Mr. Vreeland said, in reply: "It would seem to me, Mr. Chairman, that it is a closed incident as far as the location is concerned. It seems to me that all that is left to the gentleman from Wisconsin is the time-honored right of every citizen of the United States that when the verdict goes against him he has a right to swear at the court."

A motion, to limit the price for smokeless powder to sixty cents a pound, was rejected, with others. The only amendment allowed was that substituting the word "fuel" for coal, in the appropriation for the naval militia. This was asked for by the Department, because several States use launches burning oil.

On Wednesday, in the course of a discussion on an amendment authorizing the purchase of chain cable from private manufacturers, Mr. Loud characterized Admiral Manney as an interested witness in the matter. In reply Mr. Roberts said: "I hardly think many of the members here will take that statement seriously or that they will attribute ulterior and sinister motives and purposes to the testimony of Admiral Manney. But when we come to the question of interest, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Loud) at great length gives this committee information that he has obtained, from whom? From people in this country engaged in the manufacture of articles which they would like to supply to the Navy Department. Now, on the question of the interest of the witnesses on both sides of this question, I leave it to the members of this House whether the private manufacturers, who want to supply these hundreds of thou-

sands of dollars' worth of material to the Navy Department, are disinterested in their statements."

Mr. Gaines of Tennessee: "Has not Admiral Manney been recently retired? Has he not shown himself a hero on several particular occasions?"

Mr. Roberts: "Oh, the record of Admiral Manney is one of the finest."

The debate on chains, which lasted through nearly the entire session, resulted in the adoption of the following amendment to the bill: "Provided, that no part of said sum shall be expended in the manufacture in any Government navy yard of any chains, anchors, or cordage which can be obtained in the free markets of the country at a less cost than the manufacture of the same article will cost in the navy yards by bids at the solicitation of the Department or in such other manner as the Department may choose; And provided further, that all such articles shall be of a standard of quality to be fixed by the Navy Department."

The following amendment was rejected after considerable debate: "Provided, that no part of the amount hereby appropriated shall be expended in transporting coal between the ports of the United States on the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico and the ports in the Philippine Islands at a greater cost than \$6 a ton."

On Thursday Mr. Tawney offered an amendment to the bill, directing that the Secretary of the Navy should advertise for proposals for shells and projectiles so that all firms engaged in the business of their manufacture may have an opportunity to compete. Much time was spent in considering the question of enlistments in the Navy and the alleged failure of recruiting officers properly to enforce the law as to minors. An amendment offered by Mr. Kellogg, of Massachusetts, was adopted, prohibiting naval recruiting officers from enlisting seamen, ordinary seamen or apprentices unless their application is accompanied by a certificate of birth and written evidence other than the applicant's own statement that he is of the age required by naval regulations. The debate on this amendment extended over much of the session, and at times grew animated and acrimonious. After defeating amendments designed to enlarge the Washington Navy Yard and the yard at Pensacola, the House at 5:15 p.m. adjourned, having completed only a few pages of the Naval bill.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Speaker Cannon has appointed Representatives Samuel W. Smith, of Michigan, and Ariosto A. Wiley, of Alabama, to represent the House on the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Military Academy. To the U.S. Naval Academy Board of Visitors he appointed Representatives Ernest W. Roberts, of Massachusetts; George L. Lilley, of Connecticut, and Alexander W. Gregg, of Texas.

The House on May 7 passed S. 5683, appropriating \$250,000, to construct a steam vessel specially fitted for and adapted to service at sea in bad weather, for the purpose of blowing up or otherwise destroying or towing into port wrecks, derelicts, and other floating dangers to navigation, to be operated and maintained by the Revenue Cutter Service.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to the House a letter giving an estimate of the expenses of repairing Government buildings injured by earthquake and fire in California, and commanding the conduct of Lieut. C. C. McMillan, of the Revenue Cutter Service, and employees of the U.S. Mint.

A bill has been reported to the House from the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, to authorize the Government to participate in the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition, to be held on the shores of the Hampton Roads, in Norfolk county, Va., in the year 1907. The bill carries an appropriation aggregating \$1,480,000, \$250,000 of which is a direct appropriation to the exposition company, the residue being for the Government exhibit, transportation of troops, entertainments, and other features. This exposition is to commemorate the first permanent English settlement upon this hemisphere, and the nation has invited the participation of the naval powers of the world. Speaking in favor of the proposed appropriation in the House, Representative Hood of Virginia said the distinguishing feature of this position, above any the world has ever seen, will be the gathering of warships of every naval power on the globe. In the ample waters of Hampton Roads will be such a naval demonstration as has occurred nowhere in all the realms of history, and such as has not been possible anywhere in the expositions of the past. There will likewise be a magnificent military encampment. An industrial display will also be a feature of the exposition; but in the main it will be commemorative and historical.

As a result of the meeting on May 10 of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs the bill giving advanced rank to the officers of the Army on the retired list who served with credit during the Civil War but who were retired by the Act of Oct. 1, 1890, was favorably reported to the Senate. This bill simply does justice to a class of officers who should have received advancement in rank under the veteran retirement Act of April 23, 1904, but who were deprived of the reward which it was evidently the intention of Congress to give them by that act through an opinion rendered by the Attorney General. The class of officers who will be benefited by the passage of this bill includes only a very few captains and majors, veterans of the Civil War, who were retired from active service for disability contracted in the line of duty, as provided by Section 3 of the Act of Oct. 1, 1890. They are: Capt. Louis Merriam, Major H. M. Kendall, Capt. Edward Lynch, Major J. R. Brinckley, Major E. K. Russell, Major H. F. Brewerton, Major W. M. Watertbury, Major George W. Crabb, Major F. E. de Courcy, Major Henry P. Ritzius, Capt. W. W. Tyler, Major Robert M. Rogers, Capt. John H. Gifford, Major J. M. Burns, Major T. S. Kirkland, Major W. H. Kell, Capt. George K. Spencer, Capt. D. H. Clark, Major James N. Morgan, Major L. E. Campbell, Major W. J. Sanborn, Capt. John A. Payne, Major Gaines Lawson, Major E. G. Mathey, Capt. W. M. Williams, Capt. C. W. Harrold, Capt. Edward I. Grumley, Capt. William O. Cory.

The Secretary of War this week sent to Congress a letter urging that a bill be enacted to create fifty captains of the Philippine Scouts. This is a matter to which Secretary Taft called attention in his annual report and the necessity for these officers was at that time fully explained by him.

Orders have been issued from the Navy Department that the silver bowl presented by Kaiser Wilhelm to the battleship Kearsarge, at Kiel, two years ago, should be sent aboard the ship and "entered upon the books." The bowl is an immense silver affair of great value and will become one of the most treasured objects on the Kearsarge.

SEVERE REBUKE FOR A NAVY COURT.

The Navy Department on May 10 made public its action in the court-martial case of Lieut. John A. Schofield, U.S.N. The court, to whom a stinging rebuke is administered by the Navy Department, consisted of the following officers: Capts. A. V. Wadhams, Dennis H. Mahan and John E. Roller, Comdr. James H. Bull, John G. Quinby and William L. Burdick, retired, and Albert Moritz; Lieuts. Charles P. Shaw, retired, and Henry P. Baker, with 1st Lieut. Robert Y. Rhea, of the Marine Corps, as judge advocate.

Lieutenant Schofield was charged with, first: "Through negligence suffering a vessel of the Navy to be run upon a shoal," the specification alleging that through neglecting to keep himself informed of the error of the standard compass of said vessel, to keep a record of the courses steered and the distances run, to take bearings for obtaining the distance of said vessel from land in sight, to cause casts of the lead to be frequently taken when under way on soundings, and to keep himself informed of the position of said vessel, he did suffer the United States torpedo destroyer Winslow to be run upon a shoal.

Second: "Neglect of duty," four specifications alleging specifically that he failed to perform each of the duties alleged under the first charge, and did thereby neglect his duty, and a fifth alleging that while making the inspection required by Article 1601, Navy Regulations, he failed to personally examine the condenser and the interior of the boilers of the aforesaid vessel and did thereby neglect his duty.

The accused pleaded to the first specification of the first charge, in effect, that he "did, on February 21, 1906, suffer the Winslow to be run upon a shoal;" to the first four specifications under the second charge "guilty," excepting the words "and did thereby neglect his duty," to the fifth specification and to both charges "not guilty."

The court found the specification of the first charge proved excepting the words omitted by the plea, although all the facts so omitted and alleged therein were admitted in the pleas to the first four specifications under the second charge, and that the accused was guilty of the charge with the words "through negligence" omitted. The court also found the first specification of the second charge proved and the remaining specifications as pleaded to by the accused, and that he was guilty of neglect of duty, and sentenced him to be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy.

Eight of the nine members of the court signed a recommendation to clemency, based upon the peculiar circumstances of the case, the inadequate supply of navigation instruments furnished and the fact that he was the only commissioned officer on board and had been on watch for thirteen hours, excepting two intervals of twenty minutes each.

The proceedings of the court were regular, but an error was made in not admitting in evidence the statements made by Lieutenant Schofield before the board, of which Capt. Adolph Marx, U.S. Navy, was senior member, that investigated the circumstances leading to the present trial. Statements of this character are uniformly admitted by courts-martial, as, for instance, the statement made by an accused person, a deserter, upon investigation by the commanding officer of the vessel on board of which he is delivered. The law on this subject is set forth in Greenleaf on Evidence, pp. 170-219a, 220b, 225.

The record of proceedings was returned to the court for a reconsideration of its findings and sentence, and upon reconsideration, the court adhered to its original findings and sentence.

I am unable to concur in the findings of the court on the first charge and specification thereunder, and upon the second, third, fourth and fifth specification under the second charge.

The court considered the charges and specifications at the outset of the trial and found them in due form and technically correct; in other words that the facts alleged in the specifications constituted the offense set forth in the charge and then, it would appear, solely upon the plea of the accused, that the second, third and fourth specifications under the second charge did not support the charge, decided to the contrary.

There is no dispute as to the facts in the case. All the acts of negligence alleged in the specifications under the first charge were admitted by the accused in his pleas to the specifications under the second charge.

The regulations are plain and specific, and any officer who fails to comply with them does so at his own risk, and his offense in so disregarding any regulation is not palliated by the fact that he or any other officer considers such regulations unnecessary or inapplicable, especially so when such failure causes loss or damage to property of the United States.

The members of the court were sworn to try the case according to the evidence, and the rules for the government of the Navy, and the regulations for the government of the Navy approved by the President are in full force and effect and not subject to revision by any court-martial.

Customs of service can only be taken as precedents to follow, when intrinsically proper in themselves and supplementary of the written law and regulations, on points on which the latter are silent.

A custom of the Service cannot be created by isolated or occasional instances, or by the practice of a particular commander, but must be a usage of the Service at large or of commanders in general. An illegal or unauthorized practice, however frequent or long continued, cannot abrogate a plain requirement of the regulations, and the following of an unauthorized and pernicious practice constitutes no good defense for any neglect on the part of the accused.

The findings as recorded amount to a declaration on the part of the court that an officer who disregards substantially all the precautions prescribed by the regulations relating to the handling of a naval vessel in proximity to dangerous shoals, is not guilty of negligence.

It will be readily seen that justice goes by default when entrusted to a court that can, with such plain facts before it, arrive at such a weak and impotent conclusion.

I therefore have to recommend that, subject to the foregoing remarks, the proceedings of the court be approved, the findings upon the first specification of the second charge and upon that charge be approved, and the remainder of the findings of the court disapproved, and that the sentence be approved.

As the sentence appears to show that the court exercised the clemency which is the prerogative of the convening authority, further clemency in this case does not seem to be advisable.

S. W. B. DIEHL, Judge Advocate General.

"The foregoing remarks and recommendations of the Judge Advocate General are approved.

"The court is clearly in error in the findings which are not approved, and again in refusing to correct its error when pointed out by the Department.

"It is difficult to understand the display of obstinacy or obtundity thus presented, inasmuch as the court thereby assumes to put its own interpretation of regulations and decisions, originally established and rendered by the Department, above the interpretation placed thereon by the Department itself. For the failure of justice which therupon ensues, and the injury which the discipline of the Service must necessarily suffer at the hands of those to whom it is entrusted, and by whom it should be most zealously guarded, the court is responsible.

"The fact that an officer, clearly guilty of very serious negligence, has, by the strained and illogical conclusion reached by the court, escaped adequate punishment for his offenses, is of less consequence than the permanent injury which would result to the Service should the Department allow the action of this court to stand as a precedent, and sanction be thus placed upon the admission into naval jurisprudence of pleas of the character sustained in this instance.

"The Department considers it timely to advise courts-martial that neglect on the part of the members of naval courts to uphold the regulations governing the Navy

is as grave a neglect of duty and as far-reaching in its injurious effect upon the Service as neglect or violation of those regulations by officers while in positions of responsibility.

"The Department cannot concede the principle that an officer may wholly disregard requirements of the Regulations and ordinary precautions intended to protect the safety of the vessel under his command and yet avoid responsibility and deems it necessary to emphasize the vital importance of the unfailing observance of one of the greatest safeguards known to seamen, namely, taking soundings.

"It does not appear that the ordinary seamanlike precautions were exercised in the navigation of the vessel and such neglect is unqualifiedly disapproved by the Department. The publication of the following remarks in the General Court-Martial Order in this case will be a sufficient compliance with the sentence of the court:

"The Department cannot impress too strongly upon this officer the necessity for his revising his ideas of duty. An officer who, at the outset of his career, presumes to decide that the regulations of the Navy do not refer to him, can hardly anticipate a successful naval career and the actions of this officer have gone far toward impairing the confidence in him which should be placed by the Department in officers of the Navy, and he should feel most keenly the disgrace of having his short-comings published to the Service with adverse comment."

"Lieutenant Schofield will be released from arrest and restored to duty.

"TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, Acting Secretary."

Navy Department, May 9, 1906.

A NAVY PAYMASTER REPRIMANDED.

The Navy Department has finished its consideration of the court-martial record in the case of Paymr. George M. Lukesh, U.S.N., and in accordance with the verdict in the case publishes the reprimand which follows:

"The general court-martial before which you were recently tried at the naval station, Cavite, by order of the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, found you guilty of 'drunkenness,' 'indecent behavior,' and 'scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals, and sentenced you' to be reduced to the foot of the list of paymasters, United States Navy, and to be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy, which sentence was approved by the convening authority, March 19, 1906." The Department regards the publication of the following remarks in the usual general court-martial order in your case as a sufficient compliance with that part of the sentence requiring a public reprimand by the Secretary of the Navy: "It appears from the evidence in this case and the findings of the court that on the evening of May 9, 1905, in the public dining room of a hotel in Yokohama, Japan, Paymaster Lukesh was a guest at a dinner party consisting of several ladies and gentlemen and himself; that during the dinner he was not only drunk, but, in utter disregard of the respect due those who were unfortunate enough to be his companions, his behavior was so indecent as to necessitate his removal from the dinner table and from the room."

The Department finds nothing in the record to mitigate in the least the gravity of these offenses; on the contrary his conduct was such as to make his eligibility for association with ladies and gentlemen questionable. The Department is astonished to learn that any officer holding a commission in the United States Navy could, whether intoxicated or not, so far forget his instincts as to commit, in the presence of ladies and in a public dining room, the offensive acts of which this officer was found guilty. Disgraceful and reprehensible as was his conduct in itself, it was still more so because of its publicity in a foreign port, whereby was brought discredit on the Government and upon the Service in which the court, by its ill-judged leniency, has allowed him to remain.

"You are accordingly reduced in rank as of date, March 19, 1906. You will acknowledge receipt of this communication, and it will be made a part of your record."

To the Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet Mr. Newberry sent the following letter: "In publishing to the Service the public reprimand which forms part of the sentence in the case of Paymr. George M. Lukesh, U.S. Navy, the Department takes occasion to say that courts-martial are required by the statute law to adjudicate a punishment adequate to the offense, and that if the high standard of discipline and consequent efficiency which has existed in our Navy is to be maintained, members of such courts must elevate to a higher plane than is indicated by the sentence adjudged in this case the standard to which an officer, to continue as such, must conform. Please inform the members of the court to this effect, and furnish them with a copy of the letter of reprimand this day addressed to Paymaster Lukesh, in order that they may be fully cognizant of the Department's action in this case."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The new battleship Rhode Island, which was placed in commission on April 17, went aground on York Spit, in Chesapeake Bay, on May 5. With the assistance of four tugs from the Norfolk Yard the Rhode Island was taken off on May 6 and proceeded to Yorktown, her original destination. On May 9 the Navy Department issued the following statement: "Mr. Truman H. Newberry, Acting Secretary of the Navy, has appointed a court of inquiry to meet on board the U.S.S. Rhode Island, at Newport News, Va., at 12 m., Monday, May 14, 1906, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to consist of the following officers: Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickens, U.S.N., president; Capt. Albert R. Condon, U.S.N., member; Capt. Edward D. Taussig, U.S.N., member; Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Snowden, U.S.N., judge advocate."

On Monday, May 7, a wild rumor was telegraphed out from San Francisco that the cruiser Marblehead had been suddenly ordered from San Francisco to Honolulu, under "sealed orders" from the Navy Department. The Navy Department does not know what was the origin of the story, although Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry telegraphed to San Francisco to find out, if possible, who had started the yarn. As a matter of fact the Marblehead went from San Francisco to the Mare Island Navy Yard, to go into drydock. After that the vessel, together with the cruisers Chicago and Boston, will go to Puget Sound to fire a salute at some festivities there and will then go on up to Sitka, Alaska, for a cruise.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks has advertised for bids for the construction at the Norfolk Navy Yard of a building for contagious diseases, and another for the issuing of clothing.

The U.S. Fish Commission Albatross, in command of Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Garrett, sailed from Sausalito, Cal., May 3, on a scientific expedition to Japan, via the Aleutian Islands, Commander Islands, Petropavlovsk, and the

Kurile Islands. The mail address of the vessel is Yokohama, Japan, and letters and papers should be prepaid with the usual foreign postage.

It is understood that President Roosevelt has refused to reconsider the case of former Midshipman Stephen Decatur, who was dismissed from the Naval Academy on charges of countenancing hazing. Midshipman Decatur was tried by court-martial, found guilty and sentenced to dismissal. An effort has been made to have him pardoned.

The tug Potomac and the cruiser Tacoma have sailed from Alexandria, Egypt, for Gibraltar. While the orders to the two vessels direct them only as far as Gibraltar, it is certain they will come straight on home after taking on coal.

A fine array of warships have been assembled at New York city during the past week, and when anchored in the North River drew thousands of visitors on the beautiful Riverside Drive, while hundreds got aboard the vessels on Sunday, May 6. The Second Division of the Atlantic Fleet, under command of Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, consisting of the Alabama, Capt. S. P. Comly; Illinois, Capt. John A. Rodgers; Indiana, Capt. E. D. Taussig, and Iowa, Capt. B. F. Tilley, arrived from Hampton Roads on May 5 and anchored above the First Division of the Atlantic Fleet, under Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, and the Fourth Division, under Rear Admiral W. H. Brownson. The vessels of the two latter divisions consisted of the Maine, Capt. N. E. Niles; Missouri, Capt. E. C. Pendleton; Kentucky, Capt. E. B. Barry; Kearsarge, Capt. H. Winslow; West Virginia, Capt. C. H. Arnold, and Maryland, Capt. R. R. Ingersoll. The Colorado, Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Jayne, and the Pennsylvania, Capt. T. C. McLean, left their anchorage in the North River on the afternoon of May 5 for the navy yard before the arrival of the Second Division. As soon as the Alabama let go her anchor Rear Admiral Davis ordered a general signal to be hoisted directing commanding officers to give general liberty to the crews. Following that was another which read: "The division commander expresses the wish that all hands will enjoy the well earned relaxation of liberty, and is confident that all will reflect credit on the division." The program for the docking and repairing of the vessels of the Atlantic Fleet provides that the Maine be sent to the New York Navy Yard and the Missouri to Boston about June 20; the Kearsarge to League Island about June 15 for survey, thence to the New York yard for docking. The Kentucky will go to Norfolk for survey, thence to the New York yard for docking. Of the Second Division, the Alabama went to the New York yard May 10, the Illinois goes to Boston about May 13, the Iowa goes to Norfolk about May 13 for repairs, thence to the New York yard for docking; the Indiana went to the New York yard May 10. After the men had had a run on shore and the vessels have had an overhauling in the navy yards to which they have been assigned, the fleet will proceed to the northern drill grounds off the coast of Maine. At Provincetown there will be athletic games and rowing and sailing races to decide championships for solid silver trophies. Officers and men have been enjoying well earned shore leaves.

Some interesting experiments took place at Sag Harbor, Long Island, May 8, with the new Bliss-Leavitt dirigible torpedo. On hand to witness the trials were ten naval officers of Admiral Campon's French squadron, who remained after the sailing of the squadron on May 5 especially for this purpose. In the center of the target a barrel and red flag served as a bullseye. Shots were made over a 1,400 yard range, but it is claimed for the Bliss-Leavitt submarine engine that it is possible to operate it effectively at a range of five miles, equal to modern gunfire, and that the invention will revolutionize naval warfare. In all respects the trials are reported satisfactory. Several shots were fired, striking the target each time, and the Frenchmen expressed their amazement at the ease of control and wonderful speed attained.

Representative John Sharp Williams, acting for the Society of Colonial Dames of Mississippi, on May 4 at the Navy Department presented to the Acting Secretary of the Navy for the battleship Mississippi a beautiful loving cup. As soon as the vessel is placed in commission the cup will be turned over to her captain. In making the presentation Representative Williams made an eloquent speech, in which he reviewed the history of the name of Mississippi as applied to ships of war.

The Portuguese warship Baptista Andrade, which was carrying a new Governor to Mozambique, disappeared some months ago. It has now been found that she was driven ashore by a cyclone on an uninhabited African island. When found all hands were living Crusoe-like. All were well.

The second torpedo flotilla, now at Norfolk, will probably soon be ordered to New York. Rear Admiral Evans, commanding the Atlantic Fleet, has been informed by the Navy Department that repairs to the vessels of the flotilla cannot be made at the Norfolk yard until after July 1, when the appropriation for the next fiscal year will be available. Practically all of the repairs to these vessels come under the Bureau of Steam Engineering, which is entirely out of funds. In the meantime it is probable that the flotilla will be ordered to the New York yard with the other vessels of the fleet there. While at New York many minor repairs can be easily made.

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department directing the sale of the supply ship Culgoa, now at the New York Navy Yard. The Culgoa was recently surveyed for repairs, and it was said a week ago that she would be put into active service again. It has since been decided, however, that the cost of the repairs is too great, and accordingly the Culgoa will be condemned and publicly sold.

The protected cruiser St. Louis will have her trial trip on the Rockland course on May 15. The Georgia will be the next vessel to have official trials, going to Rockland on May 23.

The surveys for repairs to the Sandoval and the Alvarado have been approved by the Navy Department. Repairs to the extent of \$6,000 on each vessel will be made at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Naval Constr. Frank B. Zahm went to Baltimore from Washington on May 10 to inspect a ship there which may be purchased for use as a ferry boat between Newport and the torpedo station at that place. The station has been in need of a ferry boat.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department has already begun work on the plans for the new 20,000-ton battleship, provision for which is made in the Naval Appropriation bill now pending before Congress. It will take some months to complete the plans. The fact that the work on them has been begun is a strong indication that the Department has some assurances that the vessel will be authorized. The specifica-

tions for the new ship will probably fix the time of construction at forty-eight months, but no decision has been reached in this respect.

The surveys for repairs on the battleships Iowa, Alabama and Illinois have been approved by the Navy Department and the work will begin soon. The Iowa will go to Norfolk, the Illinois to Boston, and the Alabama to New York. The repairs on the Alabama and Illinois will cost about \$10,000 each, and on the Iowa about \$12,500.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Charles J. Bonaparte.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

U. S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.

FIRST SQUADRON.

First Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. Arrived May 4 in the North River, New York city.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton. Arrived May 4 in the North River, New York city.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry. Arrived May 4 in the North River, New York city.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. Arrived May 4 in the North River, New York city.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander.
Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York City.
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Davis). Capt. Samuel P. Comly. Arrived May 9 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. John A. Rodgers. Arrived May 5 in the North River, New York city.
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Edward D. Taussig. Arrived May 8 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. Arrived May 5 in the North River, New York city.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

The vessels of this flotilla are assigned to the 1st Squadron, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Charles W. Forman. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas C. Hart. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Ensign John V. Babcock. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SECOND SQUADRON.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander.
Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson). Capt. Conway H. Arnold. In the North River, New York city.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. In the North River, New York city.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. In the North River, New York city.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Thomas C. McLean. Arrived April 26 in the North River, New York city.

THIRD SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Commander.

Fifth Division.

MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns. Flagship of Rear Admiral Bradford. Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske. Arrived May 7 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John T. Newton. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John C. Colwell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William F. Halsey. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

Sixth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

NEWPORT (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. At Fajardo, Porto Rico.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William Brunsbergrether. Arrived May 5 at Sanchez, Santo Domingo.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Augustus F. Fecheler. Arrived May 8 at Fajardo, Porto Rico.

NASHVILLE, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. At San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

SCORPION, C.G., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. Arrived May 9 at Santo Domingo City.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis McDowell, Flotilla Commander. Send mail for boats of this flotilla to the navy yard, Norfolk.

PORTER, T.B. Lieut. Willis McDowell. Arrived May 6 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

BLAKELEY, T.B. Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. Arrived May 6 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

DUPONT, T.B. Lieut. James H. Tomb. Arrived May 6 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

NICHOLSON, T.B. Lieut. William S. Miller. Arrived May 6 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

RODGERS, T.B. Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. Arrived May 6 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDI (collier), merchant complement. J. H. Scrivener. Arrived May 4 at Tortugas, Fla.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John J. Knapp. Arrived May 6 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. R. J. Easton, master. Sailed May 5 from Tortugas, Fla., for Portsmouth, N.H.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Whorley, master. Arrived May 4 at Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. LeCain, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

NERO (collier), merchant complement. I. F. Shirtcliff, master. Arrived May 8 at Hampton Roads, Va.

UNCAS (tender). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. Arrived May 6 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. Arrived May 2 at the navy yard, New York.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief.

Address of squadron is in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich.) Comdr. Charles J. Badger. At San Francisco, Cal.

BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman. At San Francisco.

SATURN (collier).

Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. Arrived May 9 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. John F. Marshall. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At San Francisco.

Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier). Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, Commander-in-Chief.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, commander of Philippine Squadron.

Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

Battleship Squadron.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Train.) Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. At Yokohama, Japan.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Frederick W. Coffin. Arrived May 8 at Cavite, P.I.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Franklin J. Drake. At Yokohama, Japan.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, G., 7 guns. Ensign Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.

CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. Sailed May 8 from Nagasaki, Japan, for Chefoo, China.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At Kiukiang, China.

QUIROS. Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Kiukiang, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Frank L. Pinney. At Shanghai, China.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William L. Rodgers. At Canton, China.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron. Under command of Lieut. Clark H. Woodward.

BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Adolphus E. Watson. At Hong Kong, China.

BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At Hong Kong, China.

CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At Sydney, New South Wales.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Robinson. At Shanghai, China.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Alex Sharp. Sailed May 6 from Cavite for Yokohama, Japan.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Cutler. Sailed May 6 from Cavite for Yokohama, Japan.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. Sailed May 7 from Shanghai, China, for Yokohama, Japan.

Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander.

RAINBOW. Comdr. James C. Gilmore. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton.) At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

ARAYAT. Ensign Aubrey K. Shoup. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Henry D. Cooke, Jr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PARAGUA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Allen B. Reed. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. A. E. Gove, master. At Shanghai, China.

IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. Sailed May 8 from Cavite, P.I., for Hong Kong, China.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ATLANTA (barracks for torpedo men). Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. Arrived May 8 at the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Will be placed in reserve.

BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. Sailed May 3 from Suez for Cavite, P.I. Is assisting in towing the drydock Dewey to the Philippines.

CAESAR (collier). J. S. Hutchinson, master. Sailed May 3 from Suez for Cavite, P.I. Is assisting in towing the drydock Dewey to the Philippines.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow. Arrived May 7 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HOOTCHA (tug). Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benson. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Bowyer. Sailed May 5 from Key West, Fla., for Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. Arrived May 8 in the North River, New York.

EAGLE, C.G. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. Engaged in surveying work on the coast of Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

EAGRE. Sailing training ship. At the navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.

FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Charles W. Bartlett. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

GLACIER. Comdr. Harry H. Hosley. Sailed May 3 from Suez for Cavite, P.I. Is assisting in towing the drydock Dewey to the Philippines. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HARTFORD, C., 13 guns. Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

HIST, G. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. James F. Carter. At the naval station, Hawaii.

LAWTON (transport). Comdr. John F. Parker. Sailed April 23 from Honolulu for Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

LEBANON (collier and wreck destroyer). George McDonald, master. At Lamberts Point, Va.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William F. Fullam. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there. Placed in commission May 10.

MASSASOIT (tug). Btsn. Roland P. Teel. At naval station, Key West. Address there.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Perry Garst. off Yorktown, Va. Send mail to Newport News, Va. SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns. Lieut. Franck T. Evans. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James T. Smith. Sailed May 8 from Alexandria, Egypt, for Gibraltar. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TECUMSEH (tug). Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

TERROR, M., 4 guns. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there. Placed out of commission May 8.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. George A. Bicknell. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Texas will be placed in reserve at Norfolk.

TRITON (tug). Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Seaton Schroeder. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Placed in commission May 7.

WASP, C.G., 6 guns. Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

WOMPATUCK. Btsn. Alfred H. Hewson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of the P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

YANKEE, C.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

DAVIS. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FARRAGUT. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FOX. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

GRAMPUS (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine). Act. Gun. Emil Swanson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MANLY. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MCKEE. At torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

PIKE (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PORPOISE (submarine). Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

PREBLE. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SHARK (submarine). Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

STRINGHAM. Lieut. Albert H. McCarthy. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

TALBOT. Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

VESTITUS (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Walton R. Sexton. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired. At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to No. 16 North Delaware avenue.

T. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired. The St. Mary's is now on her summer cruise. She will visit New London, Cadiz, Gibraltar and Madeira. Send mail in care of the Board of Education, Park avenue and Fifty-ninth street, New York city.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission in command of Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At Norfolk Navy Yard. Torpedobots Ericsson, Foote, Dilling, Mackenzie, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Stockton, Cushing, Gwin, Wilkes, Somes, Tingey, Bailey, Thornton, Shubrick, O'Brien; destroyer Whipple and the submarines Moocassin and Adder.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Sailed from Sausalito, Cal., May 3, on a scientific expedition to Japan, via the Aleutian Islands, Commander Islands, Petropaulaki and the Kurile Islands. Mail address is Yokohama, Japan, using foreign postage.

FISHT HAWK. Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C. At Camden, N.J.

We omit the list of receiving ships this week. There is no change since the list appeared in our issue of May 5.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C., cruiser; G., gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B., torpedoboot.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate May 8, 1906.

Promotions in the Navy.

Ensign Charles T. Wade to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from July 1, 1905, after having completed three years' service in that grade.

Lieut. (junior grade) Charles T. Wade to be a lieutenant from July 1, 1905, vice Lieut. Archibald H. Davis, promoted.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nomination confirmed by the Senate May 7, 1906.

Appointment in the Navy.

Paul J. Bean, of Texas, to be an assistant civil engineer from April 27, 1906.

Promotions in the Navy.

P.A. Surg. Holton C. Curl to be a surgeon from Dec. 16, 1906. To be assistant naval constructors in the Navy from April 30, 1906, to fill vacancies: Edwin G. Kintner, Alexander H. Van Keuren, Paul H. Freitz, Roy W. Ryden, Fred G. Coburn, Waldo P. Drury.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Rodgers to be a commander from Jan. 7, 1906.

Lieut. Thomas J. Senn to be a lieutenant commander from Jan. 7, 1906.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate May 9, 1906.

Appointment in the Navy.

Abrraham H. Allen, of Pennsylvania, to be an assistant surgeon from May 2, 1906, to fill a vacancy.

Promotions in the Navy.

Gunn. Conrad W. Ljungquist to be a chief gunner from March 10, 1906, upon the completion of six years' service.

Midshipman Bradford Barnette to be an ensign from Feb. 2, 1906, to fill a vacancy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 4.—Rear Admiral C. D. Sigsbee detached duty in command of the 3d Division, U.S. Asiatic Fleet on detached duty, to board Brooklyn; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. J. G. Quinby detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc., May 25, 1906; to the Asiatic Station, sailing from Seattle, Wash., June 7, 1906.

Lieut. Comdr. C. M. Knepper additional duty as ordnance officer and navigator of Brooklyn.

Lieut. C. L. Arnold detached Brooklyn; to Constellation, naval training station, Newport, R.I.

Clients, C. B. Barnes, E. McCauley, Jr., and W. H. McGrann detached Brooklyn; to home and wait orders.

Ensign F. Rorschach detached Brooklyn; to Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa.; thence to Marietta when commissioned.

Ensign J. J. Fitzpatrick detached Brooklyn; to Virginia when commissioned.

Ensign J. C. Kress detached Brooklyn; to Washington, D.C., May 21, 1906; examination for promotion; then to home and wait orders.

Ensign L. S. Cox, Jr., detached Brooklyn; to Lancaster, navy

yard, League Island, Pa.; thence to Washington when commissioned.

Midshipmen A. J. James, W. E. Reno and J. R. Morrison detached Brooklyn; to Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass.; thence to New Jersey when commissioned.

Midshipman H. Frankenberger detached Brooklyn; to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; thence to Louisiana when commissioned.

Midshipmen B. H. Green and H. E. Shoemaker detached Brooklyn; to Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa.; thence to Tennessee when commissioned.

Asst. Surg. E. H. Old detached naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to the naval hospital, Canacao, P.L., sailing from San Francisco, Cal., May 25, 1906.

Pay. Dir. S. R. Rand placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy on May 11, 1906, in accordance with Sec. 1444 of the Revised Statutes and Sec. 11 of the Navy Personnel Act.

Pay. Insp. S. L. Heap detached Brooklyn; to home, settle accounts, and wait orders.

Chaplain G. L. Bayard detached Brooklyn; to home and wait orders.

War. Mach. A. Gay detached Brooklyn; to Louisiana when commissioned.

War. Mach. W. C. Dronberger detached Brooklyn; to Connecticut when commissioned.

War. Mach. J. J. Horan and C. W. Jackson detached Brooklyn; to Tennessee when commissioned.

MAY 5.—Comdr. W. F. Fullam to command Marietta when commissioned.

Lieut. J. V. Klemann detached Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc., May 10, 1906; to Marietta as executive officer and navigator when commissioned.

Midshipman R. B. Strassburger detached West Virginia; to Virginia.

Midshipman R. E. Ingersoll detached Missouri; to Marietta when commissioned.

Midshipman D. I. Selfridge detached Colorado; to Virginia.

Midshipman O. Bartlett detached Colorado; to Virginia.

Midshipman H. G. Knob detached Kearsarge; to Virginia.

Med. Insp. J. M. Steele detached Brooklyn; to home and wait orders.

Passed Asst. Surg. E. M. Brown to the naval hospital, New York, N.Y.

Asst. Surg. B. H. Dorsey to Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa.

Asst. Surg. J. L. Belknap detached Brooklyn; to Kentucky.

Asst. Surg. J. A. Randall detached Kentucky; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. T. P. Ballenger detached duty in attendance on the course of instruction at the Navy Pay Officers' School, navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc., May 9, 1906; to Marietta when commissioned.

Chaplain W. T. Helms to the naval station, Cavite, P.I., sailing from Seattle, Wash., June 7, 1906.

Chaplain W. G. Cassard detached naval station, Cavite, P.I., etc.; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Civil Engr. P. J. Bean appointed an assistant civil engineer in the Navy from April 27, 1906.

Paymr. Clk. F. C. Des Rochers appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty on board Brooklyn, revoked.

Paymr. Clk. G. B. Kimberly appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy from May 5, 1906, duty Louisiana.

Note.—Rear Admiral A. K. Hughes, retired, died at Washington, D.C., May 5, 1906.

MAY 6.—SUNDAY.

MAY 7.—Capt. H. M. Hodges, retired, detached duty as hydrographer, Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc., May 31, 1906; to home.

Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Latimer detached Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Virginia.

Ensign C. W. Densmore detached Arkansas; to Marietta as senior engineer officer when commissioned.

Midshipman L. S. Border to Alabama.

Midshipman E. S. Robinson detached Florida; to the Marietta when commissioned.

Midshipman J. S. Woods detached Chicago; to Princeton.

Midshipman H. Brown detached Colorado; to Marietta when commissioned.

P.A. Surg. F. M. Bogan to Marietta when commissioned.

Chief Btsn. D. Glynn detached naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Btsn. C. Schonborg detached Texas; to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

MAY 8.—Capt. J. P. Merrell to the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., May 17, 1906.

Capt. J. J. Hunker detached Naval War College, Newport, R.I., etc., May 17, 1906, and report to commandant 2d Naval District, Newport, R.I., for duty.

Lieut. E. R. Pollock detached Constellation, naval training station, Newport, R.I., etc.; to duty as inspector of ordnance at the works of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass.

Lieut. F. B. Upham detached duty as inspector of ordnance at the works of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., etc.; to duty as ordnance officer of New Jersey when commissioned.

Lieut. L. C. Palmer detached special duty Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to special duty abroad, then home and wait orders.

Pay. Insp. L. Hunt additional duty as commissary officer of the Maine.

Paymr. T. S. O'Leary detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc., May 31, 1906; to home, settle accounts, and wait orders.

Paymr. H. E. Biscoe detached Texas; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty as general storekeeper at that station.

Paymr. W. T. Camp to St. Louis when commissioned.

Asst. Paymr. R. H. Johnston detached Maine; to the navy yard, New York, N.Y., for duty in connection with the Connecticut, and commissary officer of that vessel when commissioned.

Asst. Civil Engr. P. J. Bean to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y., for a course of instruction in civil engineering.

Carp. W. O'Neill to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for duty in department of construction and repair of that yard.

War. Mach. H. Desmond, retired, placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy from May 7, 1906, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 1453 of the R.S.

MAY 9.—Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Niblack to Chicago as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. W. P. White detached Chicago; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. W. R. Shoemaker detached Maine; to Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., thence to Connecticut as executive officer when commissioned.

Lieut. C. L. Arnold orders May 4, 1906, modified; to Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa., thence to Washington when commissioned.

Ensign L. S. Cox, Jr., orders of May 4, 1906, modified; to Constellation, Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.; thence to New Jersey when commissioned.

Ensign W. N. Vernon detached Texas; to home and wait orders.

Ensigns L. Brooks, Jr., and C. Bean detached Texas; to Virginia.

Ensign R. Wainwright detached Texas; to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; thence to Louisiana when commissioned.

Ensign M. S. Corning to Constellation, Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.; thence to New Jersey when commissioned.

Midshipman B. Barnette detached Texas; to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; thence to Louisiana when commissioned.

Midshipman W. H. Booth detached Texas; to Virginia.

Gun. W. H. F. Schluter orders March 21, 1906, modified; to New Jersey as electrical gunner when commissioned.

War. Mach. W. S. Falk to Washington when commissioned.

Paymr. Clk. T. G. Hansche appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty on board Texas, revoked.

Paymr. Clk. J. Dirckinek appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy from May 9, 1906, for duty on board Nevada.

Cable from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, Yokohama, Japan, May 9, 1906.

Lient. R. C. Moody detached Concord; to home.

Ensign J. D. Willson discharged treatment Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan; to home.

Asst. Surg. C. G. Grieve detached Wilmington; to home.

Asst. Surg. W. H. Rennie detached Elcano; to home.

Asst. Surg. W. W. Verner detached Wisconsin; to home,

Asst. Surg. G. L. Wickes detached Ohio; to Wilmington.

Asst. Surg. F. E. Sellers to Ohio.

Asst. Surg. G. M. Olsen to Wisconsin.

Asst. Surg. E. O. Eyttinge to Elcano.

Chief Btsn. J. H. Doyle and Capt. H. O. Bisset, U.S.M.C., detached Cavite Station; to Mare Island, Cal.

MAY 10.—Rear Admiral G. A. Converse to be transferred to the retired list May 13, in accordance with provisions of Sec. 1444 of the Revised Statutes, and continue present duties until further orders.

Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Williams orders of April 12, modified; to Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Bernadou detailed Kearsarge; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. G. W. Steele, Jr., to duty in charge of navy recruiting Station, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Lient. H. B. Soule detailed duty in charge navy recruiting station, Cincinnati, Ohio; to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, special duty.

Surg. N. J. Blackwood detailed naval torpedo station, New York; to New Jersey when commissioned.

Surg. L. Morris to naval torpedo station, Newport. May 24, and additional duty in attendance upon naval and marine officers at said place, not otherwise provided with medical aid.

As

THE KEARSARGE TRAGEDY.

As we have already suggested, there will be no further proceedings as a result of the recent explosion in the forward turret of the battleship Kearsarge, which resulted in the death of two officers and several enlisted men. The Acting Secretary of the Navy this week approved the findings of the court of inquiry, appointed to investigate the explosion. The text of the report is as follows:

U.S.S. Kearsarge, 1st Rate,
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, April 16, 1906.

Sir: 1. In obedience to your order of the 13th instant, appointing us a board "to examine into the cause of the explosion which occurred on that day in the forward 13-inch turret" of the Kearsarge, and also to report on all attendant circumstances (copy of order appended), we have the honor to submit our findings, as follows:

2. At about 3:05 p.m., April 13, 1906, on target range No. 4, off Cape Cruz, Cuba, the Kearsarge finished the fourth and last firing run over the 1,600-yard range course, firing the forward turret. This run, as well as the preceding one, had been very successful, twenty shots and hits on the first, eighteen shots and sixteen hits on the second having been made. At the conclusion of the last run, all of the four guns in the turrets were loaded, and with the exception of the left 13-inch gun, ready to fire. The lock of the left 13-inch gun had jammed.

3. The whistle signal was sounded at the end of the run, and the ship steamed, turning with half port helm, over a large arc towards the targets, and Midshipman G. W. Haines, 8-inch turret officer, standing on top of the 8-inch turret informed the captain that all the powder had been sent below. It afterwards appeared that he referred to the 8-inch powder charges only.

4. About the same time, Lieut. H. G. Macfarland, the ordnance officer, came up on the bridge, had some conversation with the captain, and requested that, after the ship had gone to the target and the shot holes been examined, both target screens be shifted and the ship taken to the middle buoy, where final preparations would be made for firing the after turret. A minute or so after Lieutenant Macfarland left the bridge, a messenger came from the officer of the 4th Division (after turret), asking that the division be called to quarters, which was done. At about 800 yards from the target, the ship's engines were stopped.

5. Meantime, in the 13-inch turret were Lieut. J. M. Hudgins, turret officer, and Lieut. J. W. Graeme, of the Maryland, gun umpire, standing to the left of the breech of the left gun, the breech plug being swung open. They were examining the lock and a broken primer taken from it, to determine whether the jamming of the lock was due to faulty ordnance material, on which would depend an abeyance of time in favor of the gun. F. T. Fisher (C.G.M.), who had been in the turret during the runs as an expert repair man, was also standing near the breech plug, examining the lock and broken primer with the two officers; W. King (O.S.), plug-man, stood at the plug crank; T. Naegley (Sea.), left gun pointer, was still in the sighting hood, looking at the target through the telescope or sighting slots of the hood; J. S. McArdle (El. 1C.), was coming up out of the pocket between the turret girders where the switch and fuse boards are; W. R. Leidig (Yen. 2C.), who was acting as recorder for the gun umpire, stood near the lift rails of the left gun; E. H. Athey (Sea.), A. O. Thorson (Sea.), and J. O'Shea (Sea.), were still in the turret assisting in the unloading. J. A. Koester (T.S. 1C.), had run forward from the after turret when the 4th Division had been called to quarters, to get a loading tray from the forward turret, and was in the 13-inch turret, near the ladder.

6. Midshipman L. P. Davis, who had been in the turret, stationed at the left fire-control tube and was the last person but one to leave the turret before the accident, saw the situation as described in the preceding paragraph. He saw two sections of the 13-inch powder charge lying outboard of the loader's platform, which was down in place, and one section of the powder charge lying on the turret floor inboard of the left rammer. According to the statements of P. Maher (G.M. 2C.), and J. A. Koester (T.C. 1C.)—both injured, the latter now dead, the former not dangerously injured—P. Norberg (G.M. 2C.), went below the turret floor and from a position below the right gun passed up the shell tongs to Maher.

7. Just above each electric rammer in the turret is a switch board, carrying one double-pole three-wire system (160 volts) switch, in the ammunition-lift circuit, and one double-pole two-wire system (80 volts) switch, in the rammer circuit. Maher was aware of the danger of striking one of these switches as he tried to guide the tongs around, to point them into the open screw box, and he tried to be careful not to touch anything, with that end of the tongs which was near the switch board. By experiment, the Board has found that what he attempted to do could be done, without accident, though not without danger, the tongs being long and heavy enough to be unwieldy in so restricted a space. The length of the tongs proper is increased about eighteen inches or two feet by a projecting iron rod with a loop handle, controlling the slip link which locks the tongs, and it seems probable that this extended end of the tongs must have unexpectedly struck against the right rammer or the turret floor, and joggled the other end of the tongs against the open double-pole rammer switch, short circuiting it across.

8. In the Board's examination of the turret, the tongs were found where Maher must have dropped them; the rammer switch was open and the positive leg fused, to a depth of one-eighth of an inch, for a length of nearly an inch along its knife-edge; the negative leg of the switch was fused noticeably, but much less than the positive leg was; the negative clip was bent to port, evidently the result of a blow from the direction of the right platform; and the negative terminal was fused in two. The hook used for removing the sections of powder lay beside the rammer. The right car was down and the loading platforms of both guns were in place; the right car was at the height of the training rack, where it had been found by the executive officer, soon after the alarm of fire, to contain four sections, or a full charge, of powder. This powder was thrown out by himself, and others, and went down in the handling room; its bags had not been even scorched. The right car was left in the position found. The 8-inch turret was nearly ready to be secured, only the shells remaining in the guns or turret.

9. In addition, the Board found the lock of the left gun missing; the vent was clear. The missing lock was lying on the left pointer's platform, under the ventilating grating in rear of the left-sighting hood, where it had evidently been taken for examination. An officer's cap and one white shoe lay nearby; a broken primer was found in Lieutenant Graeme's coat pocket on his removal from the turret.

10. The interior of the turret gave evidence of hot flames, moving in sheets and tongues; but there were no signs of any wreckage due to an explosion. The flaming gases, according to all indications, made directly for all openings heading up and out; but owing to the motion of the ship, which brought a gentle breeze on the starboard bow, the flame was greatest in volume and intensity in the rear of the 13-inch turret and thence upward through the upper 13-inch turret hatch and also through the 8-inch turret,—as up an elevator well. The heat's intensity in this region was shown by an electric light bulb which was softened and dished in one side, concave. Most of the bulbs were broken, but how much of this was due to heat alone cannot be estimated, as quantities of water were poured into the turret twice during the afternoon.

11. In his examination of the turret interior, as soon after the accident as it could be entered for the purpose, Lieutenant Macfarland, the ordnance officer, afterwards appointed a member of this board, found the conditions as above stated, and also noted that the one section of the powder charge still in the gun was not damaged in any respect, the bag as fresh in appearance as when taken from the tanks. Electrical Gunner G. F. Ballard shortly afterwards examined the turret interior, to see that all electrical connections had been cut off, as ordered, and he also observed the same conditions of the rammer switch as noted in Par. 8. Mr. Ballard reported these facts to the navigator immediately, adding that the head of the tongs also showed signs of fusing. The Board noted marks on the tongs that might easily be so accounted for; but they were not of the unquestionable appearance as the signs of fusing on the switch.

12. At the time of the accident there was no powder in either handling room, and the 8-inch magazine was all but secured.

13. From what the members of the Board themselves saw and from what they have learned from others who were in a position to know the facts, the Board concludes that the accident occurred as follows:

14. On the last run, the left 13-inch fired but two shots when a jam occurred in the lock, due to a portion of the primer breaking off in extraction. The right gun meanwhile fired five shots. After the run was completed, Lieutenant Hudgins, the turret officer, and Lieutenant Graeme, the gun umpire, assisted by Chief Gunner's Mate Fisher, began a careful examination of the lock and the vent of the left 13-inch gun. Lieutenant Hudgins claiming that time should be allowed for faulty ordnance material. While this examination was in progress the gun was partially unloaded, three sections of the charge being removed by hand. Gunner's Mate Norberg went down on the middle platform and passed up to Gunner's Mate Maher the shell tongs, or extractor. This was on the right side of the turret. Maher took the long, heavy extractor in his hands and attempted to swing it around. As Maher himself states, although he was not watching carefully—to see that the extractor did not hit the switches on the rear wall of the turret, accidentally it did hit the cut-off switch of the left 13-inch rammer. A sheet of flame burst from the broken switch, followed shortly by another flash. Maher turned and, dropping the extractor, jumped down on the port side. One of the sections of powder lay beneath the fused switch, so that the particles of molten copper, of a total mass of about a one-cent piece, would fall directly upon the powder and ignite it. The Board is convinced that that is what did happen, and that the flames from the first section ignited set off the other two. The appearance of flames, as seen from the outside confirms this opinion, as there were two distinct leaping up of flame through the turret hatches—the first not large nor long in duration; the second full in volume and prolonged, continuing for about two minutes, before it was wholly quenched by the fire hose.

15. In brief, then, it is the opinion of the board that the disaster was caused by the ignition of three sections of 13-inch powder, S.P. 426, by particles of molten copper from the left 13-inch rammer cut-off switch, on the after, inner face of the forward 13-inch turret, and that this switch was accidentally short-circuited by a shell extractor in the hands of one of the turret gunner's mates, while unloading the left 13-inch gun.

16. Outside the turret, the existence of anything unusual was first noticed from the forward bridge when flames leaped up from the 8-inch turret hatch. The same was at about the same time observed from several parts of the deck and after bridges, and a man badly burned (McArdle), holding his arms up, and crying out about a fire in the forward turret, ran aft on the superstructure deck. Simultaneously the people in the handling rooms saw what looked like two clouds of fire (Maher and Fisher) come tumbling and dropping down out of the turret, out of the handling rooms and aft. Fisher darted up the ladder to the berth deck and began to run wild, but was caught and his flaming clothing put out by men standing by; Maher ran aft on the splinter deck until stopped and cared for by other men. Two men who were at work on the turrets jumped and went overboard, one in a clear dive from the top of the 8-inch turret. They, and a third who jumped overboard farther aft, were picked up by our repair party steam launch.

17. The alarm was thus widely spread almost instantly, and men were already running to their stations for fire quarters when the bell sounded. Time was not taken, but in a few moments the fire was under control. Inspections were then made by the executive, ordnance and powder division officers to insure that no smouldering fire remained anywhere, and as a burnt powder grain was found in one of the 8-inch magazines, at the foot of the trunk leading up to the 8-inch handling room, a few inches of water was run into these magazines for additional security.

18. The word of rescue began immediately on the extinguishment of the flames. Volunteers waited for no hint, but went immediately into the turret to bring out the injured; and these were cared for and assisted in every way possible, and with every thoughtful consideration by the medical and other officers of this ship and the Maryland, and by all of our men.

19. Immediately after the accident, as its cause was not then known, sentries were stationed above and below to keep people out of the turrets. The turrets were thus kept in the same state as they were in immediately after the accident, until this board had completed its examination of the turrets, about 5 p.m. of Saturday, April 14. Work was then begun to prevent deterioration of the ordnance material, which was in danger of serious injury from the quantities of water with which all parts of the turret had been flooded.

20. The names of those injured and the extent of their respective injuries having been already reported by the medical officer, are not included here, but the following incidents should be mentioned:

W. King (O.S.) stated that Lieutenant Hudgins pushed him away from the flames and interposed his own body to protect King from them. In his delirium King said, "Mr. Hudgins, you are saving me, but burning yourself." Lieutenant Hudgins insisted on having all the others taken out first before he was removed from the turret.

Lieutenant Graeme desired that the others be attended to by the surgeons before himself, and repeatedly inquired for the others.

J. A. Koester, turret captain, first class, although himself frightfully burned, stood out on top of the 13-inch turret shouting for help for those inside; then, as the fire was put out and the work of rescue began, he sank down, saying, "Goodbye, Kearsarge." He retained consciousness until his death, at 9:15 that night, giving to Gunner's Mate Hansen a clear statement of what had happened.

The other wounded showed fortitude and self-control throughout, and many were the expressions they uttered of esteem and affectionate regard for their division officer, Lieutenant Hudgins.

21. As for the behavior of the ship's company, the Board finds that all went to their stations promptly, performed their duties and were at all times steady, and under full and willing control. This is the more noteworthy because, as it has been learned, the men had rather generally noted that the day was Friday, April 13, the second anniversary of a turret disaster in another ship of the First Division. Not only was there a first alarm, but also a second, within an hour, and yet a third at 6:45 p.m., as it was rapidly growing dark. The crew endured the nervous strain of these repeated alarms with admirable steadiness, without a sign of panic.

22. The board desires to invite attention to the assistance rendered by Lieut. Comdr. M. L. Bristol, fleet ordnance officer, with the Lucas; and to the immediate sending of medical officers and offer of any other relief from Capt. R. R. Ingalls, commanding the Maryland. Surg. G. Tucker Smith and Asst. Surg. C. T. Grayson came on board from the Maryland and were most active. Dr. Grayson remained in the Kearsarge until the 15th instant, assisting the two medical officers of the ship, and was unsparing of himself in caring for the injured.

23. Lieut. Comdr. W. M. Cross, of the Maryland, chief umpire, and Lieut. Comdr. W. K. Harrison, assistant inspector of target practice, entered fully into the work of rescue and relief. Mr. Harrison obtained and brought to the captain on the bridge the first reliable information of the whole situation, and urged the necessity of immediately excluding any more people from the turrets until they could be opened up and air forced in, and suggested using the compressed air supply for this purpose.

24. Of the officers and men of the ship the board thinks that Gunner Anthony McHugh was conspicuously to the front in all that went on below the turret floor; prompt, decided, and thorough in the performance and oversight of all duties, in and about the handling rooms and magazines, necessary to insure the safety of the ship, both during the fire and subsequent alarms. Since then he has been unremitting in labor to restore normal conditions in the magazines and shell rooms.

Surg. I. W. Kite and Asst. Surg. J. E. Gill. Not only the members of the board, but also every officer in the ship, we believe, will agree that none could have been more untiring, devoted, and gentle in caring for the injured.

Midshipmen W. A. Hall and J. F. Connor. These young officers, barely a month at sea, remained at their stations in the handling rooms, acting promptly without orders, in leading out hose to subdue the fire of burning powder grains falling down from the turret into the handling room, turning on the water,

and seeing that the necessary details for the safety of the ship were carried out.

25. Of the enlisted men, Breman, G., seaman, deserves first mention, for going into the 13-inch handling room, stamping out burning powder, and then closing himself inside the 13-inch magazine, at his station, and going to work inside putting on the covers of open powder tanks. The Board recommends him for a medal of honor and advancement to the grade of warrant officer.

Pickard, J., mate, 1st Class; Nordstrom, T. C., chief boatswain's mate; Cavanaugh, C. J., chief machinist's mate; Carpenter, W. C., boatswain's mate, 2d Class, were the first men who went into the turret, at what risk to themselves they did not know and could not see; and remained in the turret until they had brought out all the injured. In this they were assisted by Meininger, who could not get into the turret. The Board considers that the conduct of these men merits advancement; Pickard, Nordstrom, and Cavanaugh, Carpenter and Meininger, Herrick, Jr., boatswain's mate, 1st Class, took the leading part generally in the 8-inch handling room, and on his own initiative led out the hose that extinguished the burning grains of powder there. The Board considers that his conduct is equally meritorious with that of the four previously mentioned, and recommends him also for the grade of warrant officer.

C. O. Magnusson, chief master-at-arms; Egan, P. J. (O.S.), Weber, H. A. (Sea.), Wilson, W. L. (M.M. 1C.), Keith, G. B. (Sea.), Dougherty, W. (Sea.), Schreiber, D. E. (O.S.), deserves honorable mention, for the duties they performed.

The general court-martial prisoners, McLaren, W. F. (Sea.), Anderson, E. (Sea.), and Lamphere, F. F. (Sea.), were active with the hose and in relief work. McLaren went up into the turret and aided in carrying out the wounded. He is now a probationer, and the Board is of opinion, that he merits a full pardon; and that Anderson and Lamphere deserve to be put on probation.

26. Appended are a sketch of the 13-inch turret, showing where the lock was found, the powder bags and shell tons lay, and the fused switch was located; also an extract from the ship's log book of the time and events under report.

Very respectfully,
Signed R. R. BELKNAP, Lieut. Comdr., U.S.N.
H. G. MACFARLAND, Lieut., U.S.N.
Y. S. WILLIAMS, Lieut., U.S.N.

REWARDING HEROES OF THE KEARSARGE.

Navy Department, Washington, May 5, 1906.

General Order, No. —.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Commanding Officer of the U.S.S. Kearsarge, approved by the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, the Department takes great pleasure in awarding a medal of honor and a gratuity of \$100 to George Breman, seaman, U.S. Navy, for the extraordinary heroism displayed by him in the line of his profession on April 13, 1906. On the afternoon of that day some powder charges in the forward thirteen-inch turret of the U.S.S. Kearsarge became ignited accidentally, with fatal results to several officers and enlisted men of the Navy. Some of the burning powder fell from the turret into the thirteen-inch handling room. George Breman, seaman, went into the thirteen-inch handling room, stamped out the burning powder, closed himself inside the thirteen-inch magazine at his station, and went to work inside putting on the covers of open powder tanks.

TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, Acting Secretary.

A letter of commendation has also been sent to William Mininger, boatswain's mate, first class, who assisted the men on the inside of the turret in getting out the injured, and to each of the following for bravery displayed and disregard of personal risk: Isidor Nordstrom, chief boatswain's mate; John Pickard, boatswain's mate, first class; William C. Carpenter, boatswain's mate, second class; Charles J. Cavanaugh, chief machinist's mate, who were among the first to enter the forward thirteen-inch turret on April 13, 1906, immediately succeeding the ignition in that turret of powder charges, and assisted in bringing out the injured.

To James Herrick, boatswain's mate, first class, the Secretary writes, saying: "The Department is in receipt of a report from the Commanding Officer of the U.S.S. Kearsarge that at the time of the ignition of powder charges in the forward thirteen-inch turret of the U.S.S. Kearsarge on April 13, 1906, you took the leading part in the eight-inch handling room and, of your own initiative, led out the hose that extinguished the burning grains of powder there. The Department heartily commends you for your prompt actions on that occasion."

The Department directs that the following named men be informed that their coolness and steadiness and the manner in which they performed their duty in the face of danger at the time of the accidental ignition of powder in the forward thirteen-inch turret of the U.S.S. Kearsarge on April 13, 1906, is deserving of and receives the heartiest commendation of the Department: Carl O. Magnusson, chief master-at-arms; Patrick J. Egan, ordinary seaman; Henry A. Weber, seaman; Walter Louis Wilson, machinist's mate, first class; George Berton Keith, seaman; Wesley Dougherty, seaman; Dillard E. Schreiber, ordinary seaman; Frederick Sandberg, quartermaster, first class; Oscar Rose, chief quartermaster; Julius Miller, chief quartermaster; Glenn Gibson Duncan, quartermaster, third class; William Henry Risley, quartermaster, third class; Frank Jefferson Phillips, quartermaster, third class; George Archie Rennie, seaman; Henry B. Polson, ordinary seaman.

As an additional evidence of appreciation of their services, the Department has, upon the recommendation of the Bureau of Navigation, suspended the requirements of Article 1741, U.S. Navy Regulations, in so far as to permit the following to appear at the next examination as candidates for boatswain: Isidor Nordstrom, John Pickard, James Herrick, and George Breman. Charles J. Cavanaugh is similarly permitted to appear as a candidate for warrant machinist.

THE MIDSHIPMEN AS RIFLE SHOTS.

In the rifle match between the officers of the National Guard of the State of Maryland and the midshipmen, held on the range at the U.S. Naval Academy on May 5, the midshipmen won, with a total of 1,862 points to 1,813. The match was very close, and it was not until the last range was fired half through that any decided superiority was shown by either team. The match was fired at 200, 300 and 600 yards, slow fire, and 200 yards rapid fire, using the A target. At 200, slow fire, Maryland took the lead at the start, but lost it near the end, and the midshipmen were four points ahead when the 300-yard firing started. At 300 yards, the teams made exactly the same score. At 600 yards, the experience of the guardsmen pulled them out of the hole and, when the rapid fire at 200 started, they were nine points ahead. At the rapid-fire work the midshipmen showed up well, and averaged nearly five points per man better than Maryland, thus winning the match by forty-nine points.

The midshipmen are highly pleased with winning the match, as it is the first twelve-man team match they have had. The two high scores of the match were made by Midshipmen Amsden and Osburn, with 166 and 165 re-

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spectively, while Midshipman Allen tied with Captain Brown, of Maryland, for third place, with 164 points.

Taking into consideration the greater experience of the guardsmen, and the very limited time the midshipmen have for rifle practice, these results are very gratifying.

The following is the complete record of the match:

MIDSHIPMEN.

Name	Slow Fire.	Rapid Fire.	Total.
R. L. C. Stover...	200	300	600
E. G. Allen.....	39	42	37
H. H. Porter.....	41	45	42
W. A. Lee.....	39	40	39
B. B. Taylor.....	41	43	36
B. R. T. Todd.....	42	40	37
W. L. R. Heiberg...	38	35	37
E. Wilson.....	41	38	40
F. A. L. Vossler...	38	34	32
C. T. Osburn.....	44	37	34
W. F. Amaden.....	45	45	43
T. A. Thomson....	40	45	44
Totals	489	488	461
Grand total, 1,862.	424	1,862	

MARYLAND.

Name.	Slow Fire.	Rapid Fire.	Total.
Captain Brown...	200	300	600
Capt. Rittenhouse...	42	45	42
General Riggs.....	40	37	34
Major Fort.....	37	37	40
Lieutenant Young...	46	46	41
Major Shirley.....	43	45	38
Colonel Macklin...	42	41	42
Lieutenant Rogers...	33	39	36
Major Townsend...	40	39	39
Major Rawlins....	43	40	40
Lieutenant Jenkins...	41	39	41
Lieutenant Ryley...	41	41	45
Totals	485	488	474
Grand total, 1,813.	436	1,813	

CANDIDATES FOR NAVAL ACADEMY.

As the result of the examination held in various parts of the country April 17 to 19 of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy, the following candidates, who took the mental examinations April 17 to 19, were passed by the Academic Board at a meeting held May 3, 1906:

Ainsworth, W. L., State of Minn., 5th District; Alexander, G. T., Kas., 3d; Anderson, L. (alt. 1), N.C., Sen.; Atwry, R. K., Ga., 7th.

Bell, R. E. (alt. 1), S.C., Sen.; Bennion, M., Utah, A. L.; Berry, H. B., Mont., A.L.; Bragg, R. M., Me., 1st; Brand, C. C. L., Mass., 3d; Bright, C. J., Mo., 8th; Brown, M. S., Ill., 2d; Brown, R. C. (alt. 2), W. Va., Sen.; Buckley, J. P. (alt. 3), Mass., 9th.

Capehart, W., Pres., A.L.; Carroll, C. B., Md., Sen.; Cook, J. A. (alt. 2), Ill., 1st; Cook, G. M. (alt. 1), Vt., Sen.; Cooke, C. M., Ark., Sen.; Corry, W. M., Fla., 3d.

Dickson, G. L., Ill., 23d; Donnelly, M. S., W. Va., 3d; Dunnell, M., Jr. (alt. 1), N.Y., 3d; Edgerly, J. P. (alt. 1), N.H., Sen.; Ericson, E. O. (alt. 2), N.J., 3d; Ewing, E. McD., Mo., 12th; Farrington, T. H. (alt. 1), Minn., 5th; Flanigan, H. A., N.Y., 15th.

Gaillard, S. S., Ala., 1st; Gibson, E. B. (alt. 4), Conn., Sen.; Gillespie, J. A. (alt. 1), Pa., 25th; Granberry, J. D., Miss., Sen.; Gray, A. H., Mass., Sen.

Hammes, R. B., Wis., 6th; Hancock, L., Jr., Tex., Sen.; Hartung, P. G., Ala., 7th; Hendrick, J. M., Colo., Sen.; Hicks, E. H. (alt. 1), Kas., 5th; Hosford, H. W. (alt. 1), Ill., 18th; Keys, A. H., Pa., 10th; Kilduff, K. B. (alt. 1), N.Y., 8th.

LaMont, W. D., N.Y., 34th; Langworthy, E. D. (alt. 2), Minn., 1st; Leonard, W. N.Y., 6th; Lewis, H. K., Idaho, A.L.; Logan, J. A., S.C., Sen.; Lowry, F. J. (alt. 1), Iowa, Sen.

McCammon, F. E., Ark., 7th; McCloy, T. S., Ark., 5th; McComb, M. B., N.J., 1st; McLaughlin, L. A., Ark., 1st; Mechuski, R. P. P., Ill., 8th; Metz, E. C., Ohio, 4th; Meyer, G. R., Minn., Sen.; Miller, R. M., Ky., 5th.

Nicholas, W. S., N.J., 3d; Nicholson, T. A., Ky., 2d; Norfleet, J. P., N.C., 2d; Northcutt, C. A., Colo., 2d; Northmgle, F. R. N.J., 1st; O'Brien, J. A., N.Y., 7th; Parsons, A. B. (alt. 1), Utah, Sen.; Peoples, J. S., Minn., 9th.

Reeves, J. W. (alt. 2), N.J., 1st; Refo, M. P., Jr., S.C., Sen.; Reynolds, R. H. (alt. 1), Cal., 7th; Richardson, W. A., Tenn., 1st; Rowberg, A. A., Minn., Sen.; Robotton, P. K., Ark., Sen.; Ruland, P. E. (alt. 1), N.Y., Sen.

Simmons, A., Ky., Sen.; Simons, R. B. (alt. 2), S.C., Sen.; Simpson, A. R., Ga., 2d; Skeen, D. H., Tenn., 5th; Smith, E. S. (alt. 2), N.Y., 3d; Smith, J. A., Ohio, 18th; Stanton, H. G. (alt. 1), N.J., 3d; Steinwachs, F. S., Pa., 7th; Strickland, S. G., Ga., 8th.

Thatcher, W. S. (alt. 1), N.Y., Sen.; Thomas, D. O., Tenn., 9th; Thorpe, E., La., 2d; Wade, C. M., Tenn., 9th; Wallace, J. E., Miss., 1st; Weaver, R. M. (alt. 1), Ohio, 13th; Webb, E. L. (alt. 1), La., 3d; Whiting, H. M., Kas., 1st; Zenor, J. A. L. (alt. 1), Colo., 2d.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., May 10, 1906.

A fort is wanted on Deer Island, and at a meeting Wednesday of the Boston Merchants' Association, the sentiment was highly favorable toward a fortification there by the United States Government. Amory A. Lawrence, one of Boston's influential citizens, presided and among those who spoke were Mayor Fitzgerald, Col. W. S. Stanton, of the U.S. Engineers, Wallace L. Pierce, Col. E. H. Haskell and Robert M. Burnett. Deer Island is used exclusively as a prison for city criminals of both sexes.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark, U.S.N., retired, is now commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of Vermont. The new cruiser St. Louis is in Boston, coming in from Philadelphia Wednesday, and goes out Saturday for her trial trip.

There was a martial spirit on Boston Common Wednesday when the 1st Corps of Cadets, M.V.M., turned out for battalion drill under Major Thomas Talbot, M.V.M. Governor Guild, members of his military staff, and several military officers reviewed them informally. All dined later at the Hotel Westminster.

A complete Army Hospital Corps is coming to Boston, Com-

pany A, in command of Capt. H. L. Gilchrist and Lieut. William T. Davis, both assistant surgeons, U.S.A. There will be 108 men, fifty tents divided into six wards, and a complete equipment of ambulances and the needful for their demonstrations. A large lot of land near Mrs. "Jack" Gardner's Venetian Palace has been secured, and all the medical men in the New England military service are openly interested and will visit the camp.

Rear Admiral Francis H. Delano, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Delano, are at Portsmouth, N.H., for the summer, arriving from Washington early in the week.

Paul Jones Chapter, D.A.R., met Tuesday and re-elected its regent, Miss Marion H. Brazier. It voted to send a letter of greeting and congratulations to R. P. Hobson, the Chapter's orator, with the hope that he will win in the election. Mrs. Meardon, a "real daughter," whose father served with Paul Jones, has presented the Chapter with a gavel made of wood from the Reina Mercedes, once in Santiago harbor. M.H.B.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., May 4, 1906.

Mare Island is rapidly getting back to her normal condition and there is little here now to remind one of the earthquake of April 18. All the Marine Corps officers, with the exception of Lieut. Arthur Stokes, who is doing duty at the yard gate although not yet discharged from the hospital and still obliged to walk with a cane, as the result of a badly sprained ankle, are still on duty in San Francisco and will continue there, with the three companies of marines that were sent down on April 20, for about two months longer, according to the estimate made here. Col. Lincoln Karmann, commanding the marines at the barracks here, has been in San Francisco from the first, and in his absence Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood is serving here in his stead. Capt. Frederic M. Wise, U.S.M.C., who returned from the Orient on the battleship Oregon and proceeded to Bremerton with that vessel, reported here on Monday, and was at once despatched to San Francisco for duty at that place.

On Saturday last the authority was received here to expend \$50,000 for the months of May and June, respectively, in the Steam Engineering Department, in pursuance of the appropriation granted by Congress in order that work might be provided here for the many from San Francisco, who were rendered homeless by the recent catastrophe. The steam engineering department is greatly behind in its work on account of the shortage of funds that has prevailed during the year. But it has not the facilities for handling a sufficient amount of work to require the expenditure of \$50,000 per month, and it is accordingly acting as something of a distributing agent, and all work which the mechanics of this branch of the yard cannot handle is being transferred, with the money to cover it, to other departments. The steam engineering work on the gunboat Annapolis has been transferred, as a whole, to the construction and repair department, which, with its large shops and excellent facilities, stands ready to take all the work it can get. The Yards and Dock Department is also to do considerable valve and boiler work, to be paid for out of the new appropriation, and the manufacture of numerous launch engines has been transferred to the equipment and ordnance departments, respectively. Mare Island is experiencing some difficulty in securing men to respond to the calls sent out, probably owing to the fact that many whom cards have been sent were residents of San Francisco, and the population has become greatly scattered so that many cards have not reached their destination. The Union Iron Works in San Francisco is experiencing much the same difficulty.

On Tuesday a large force of men were put to work on the Buffalo. The overhauling, including the installation of new boilers, was authorized some time ago at an estimated cost of about \$200,000, of which \$100,000 is for steam engineering work. The three new boilers are nearly ready for installation, and the work of tearing out the vessel preparatory to her overhauling is now being pushed.

Work will also be pushed rapidly ahead on the Vicksburg, Annapolis New Orleans and Yorktown, as well as the regular repairs to commissioned ships. Work will also be taken up in all probability on the Solace, which is to be thoroughly overhauled and on which new interior fittings are to be provided for the boilers.

Naval Constr. Holden A. Evans, who had been on constant duty in San Francisco for many days, returned to the yard on Saturday. During his absence Asst. Naval Constr. Sydney M. Henry was in charge of the department of construction and repair. Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla, who returned only recently from the East, left on Monday for Santa Barbara on a short visit to the new home which she has recently purchased near the old mission at that place. Rear Admiral McCalla had intended going south also, but with the increased business at the yard, at this time, it was impossible for him to get away. Miss Lillie McCalla accompanied her mother. Since the earthquake the McCallas have been entertaining a house full of company, friends who were driven from San Francisco by the catastrophe.

Mrs. A. F. Dixon, wife of Commander Dixon, who was occupying apartments at the Cumberland in San Francisco, has taken a furnished house in Oakland, where she and Mrs. George H. Stafford will spend the summer. Comdr. and Mrs. Stafford were living in San Francisco, but were burned out. Mrs. Dixon came up to the yard on Tuesday and remained here for a couple of days as the guest of Mrs. John F. Parker.

The destroyer Paul Jones, Lieut. John F. Marshall commanding, came up to the yard on Tuesday, after an absence of some time, cruising with the Pacific Squadron. Considerable work has been authorized to be done on her. Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall are occupying apartments in Vallejo. The destroyer Perry is also here and work, which will require three weeks for completion, is now under way.

Miss Helen Dean, who has been the guest of Mrs. David Potter, has left for her home in St. Paul. Miss Elsa Fredericks and Miss Beatrice Maxwell, who have been the guests of Mrs. Holden A. Evans, returned to their home in San Francisco a couple of days ago.

The collier Saturn came up to the yard last Wednesday, and will probably remain for a few weeks as there are some repairs to be made on her. The Alert will be taken out of the drydock to-morrow, and all repairs on her will be completed within a few days. She is to be turned over to the California Naval Reserve at once as a headquarters and hospital in San Francisco harbor.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 8, 1906.

Saturday afternoon the rifle team of the Naval Academy opened its season of rifle shooting with one from the Maryland National Guard. The match was held at the new range at old Fort Madison, across Severn River. Midshipman Sloan Danenhower is captain of the Navy team. It is probable that the Academy will be represented in the national rifle competitions at Sea Girt, N.J., next fall.

Every indication points to the fact that, for the first time since the practice began, hazing in any form does not exist at the Naval Academy. This is the opinion of everyone who is in a position to know, and it is believed that the Board of Investigation, which recently was instructed by Admiral Sands to look into the matter, has found nothing to warrant the belief that any hazing has taken place since the practice attained so much notoriety lately. In connection with this the statement of a leading midshipman of the third class is of interest, that the failure of his class to pass resolutions agreeing to discontinue the practice of hazing did not mean in the slightest degree that they had determined to try to keep up the practice. The reason for their failure to act, he said, was that the senior class had acted and by custom at the Academy, the matter was regarded as settled. Any action on the part of the third class would therefore be regarded as impudent. The midshipman intimated that, when the class became the senior class of the institution and its members the cadet officers, action equivalent to that of the present senior class would be taken.

The Naval Academy's baseball team has disappointed its friends so far this season and does not appear to be as capable as its predecessor of 1905. The following is the schedule yet to be played: May 12, Carlisle School; May 16, Maryland Agricultural; May 19, Maryland Athletic Club; May 26, West Point. The Academy crew has the following races: May 19,

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Columbia Varsity and second crew; May 19, Georgetown Preparatory School with Academy third crew; June 2, Ariel Boat Club of Baltimore.

The midshipmen's baseball team was completely defeated Saturday afternoon by the team of the Walbrook Athletic Club, by a score of 6 to 0. The midshipmen could not hit Sewell safely, and although he did not have a single strike-out to his credit, the Navy, apparently, could only hit flies. The Walbrook outfit took in ten of these, and a number went out to the infielders in the same manner. Lieut. J. V. Pratt, U.S.N., umpired the game.

The midshipmen's eight-oared crew won from Yale in a two-mile race on the Severn Saturday afternoon in 10.45, the contest being as spirited as any ever rowed here. The Yale crew did not finish the race, coming to a dead stop about fifty yards from the end of the course. It is possible that the collection of small craft near the finish line caused the Yale oarsmen to mistake the end, but the crew was for the time being pushed to the limit of its physical ability. In a few moments, however, the plucky crew braced up and pulled back to the boathouse. Each crew led at different points in the race, and not over half length separated them at any point. It was only in the final spurt, beginning less than a quarter of a mile from the finish, that the Yale rowers were carried past the point of endurance. The advantage of the start was certainly with Yale, though both crews took the water cleanly. The visiting crew quickly took an advantage of about a length, which was increased by half a length at the half mile. At the end of the first mile Yale was still to the good, but the advantage was very slight. The Navy boat had been forced slightly in the lead at the quarter over the mile, and from that point to the mile and three-quarter, each crew alternated with a trifling advantage. There both crews raised the stroke, Yale rowing at 36 and the Navy at 37. For a time it appeared that Yale's greater weight would win the day, but about an eighth of a mile from the finish it became clear that something was wrong in the Yale boat. The men were forcing themselves to the limit, but it was clear that several were on the point of collapse. A hundred yards from the finish the Navy had gained a length and Yale was going ahead with every stroke, and fifty yards from the finish the Yale oarsmen came to a standstill, game but exhausted.

The Navy contingent was delighted with the outcome of the race after the defeat by Pennsylvania last Saturday. The crew was entirely shifted by Conch Glendon, two new men being put in the boat and Ingram being the only midshipman to row in his accustomed position. Three of the crew that won have never rowed before the beginning of this season and only two rowed on last year's first crew. The midshipmen were outweighed on an average of about six pounds. The crew which the midshipmen defeated is a representative Yale crew and distinctly not a "second" crew. The race with Annapolis is the only one for the distance rowed by Yale, and that institution is at liberty to send its best crew for the distance, and as a matter of fact, does so. The crews rowed as follows: Navy: Ingram, stroke; Davis, 7; Rockwell, 6; McKee, 5; Bradley (captain), 4; Dreutzer, 3; Gar, 2; Leighton, bow; Roberts, coxswain; Yale: Bolton, stroke; Ide, 7; Noyes, 6; Chase (captain), 5; Biglow, 4; Rodgers, 3; Graham, 6; Rockwell, bow; Bennett, coxswain. The officials were Referee, Mr. P. H. Magruder, of Annapolis; starter, Mr. Morse, of Yale; timekeepers, Midshipmen Page and Humphrey, and Mr. John Kennedy, of Yale; judges at finish, Mr. Bouscaren, of Yale, and Midshipmen Maxfield and Allen.

After consultation with the officials of the Navy Department and Admiral Sands, superintendent of the Naval Academy, the fate of thirty midshipmen has been settled. When the hazing investigation was at its height the special board appointed by Admiral Sands collected much evidence against many of the midshipmen of which the latter never knew. Had the old law remained unchanged each of the boys would have been called before a court-martial, and if convicted of hazing would have been dismissed from the Academy. The board worked in secret and consequently none of the midshipmen knew just how far he had been incriminated by the testimony being taken from their own ranks. The effect of this state of uncertainty was bad, and many of the youngsters lost ground in their studies because of the secret apprehension under which they suffered. Now, however, all doubt has been removed; the new law has been applied and the Superintendent of the Academy has been allowed to fix the punishment to be meted out to each of the midshipmen found by the board to have been implicated in hazing. These punishments consist of the imposition of demerits, reduction in classes, confinement to the limits of the reservation and other penalties of minor degree, all of which have been welcomed by the culprits as infinitely to be preferred to the harsh sentence of expulsion, which has heretofore been the only punishment permitted by law.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., May 9, 1906.

The Yale game last week resulted in a victory for the visiting nine by a score of 5 to 2. Only eight innings were played, as the visiting team had to leave to catch the train. The attendance was not as large as is usual for an important game, owing to showers. The cadet nine defeated Trinity in the game on Saturday afternoon by a score of 6 to 2. The added attraction of a cadet hop in the evening caused a large attendance, and the victory more than atoned for Wednesday's defeat. Player's positions, West Point: Rockwell, I.F.; Pritchett, s.s.; Groninger, 3b.; Hanson, r.f.; Lane, p.; Wagner, 2b; Bonesteele, c.f.; Meyer, 1b.; Mountford, c.

The members of the 1st Class, seventy-eight in number, started on Wednesday for their visit to Gettysburg, Pa., to visit the famous battle ground. Colonel Fiebiger is in charge of the party, accompanied by Captains Altstaetter, Rand, Lyle Brown, Lieutenants Frazer and Ekwurzel. The visit occupies about three days. The 2d Class enjoyed an outing on Monday, when the 113 cadets composing it made a trip to New York City, in charge of the officers on duty of the Department of Drawing, and visited the Metropolitan Museum.

On Thursday last, with the post wearing its very best spring garb, there arrived about noon at the south wharf, the U.S.S. Dolphin, bearing Rear Admiral Campion, of the French squadron, and a number of French naval officers, Admiral Brownson, U.S.N., and a number of American naval officers. They were welcomed by the Superintendent, Gen. A. L. Mills, and his staff. A salute of thirteen guns was fired in honor of the admiral. A review of the battalion of cadets was held, various public buildings inspected, and the visitors were entertained at the mess. Shortly after three the party started on the return trip to the city, the French officers expecting to sail for home on the following day.

"Russian Cities" was the subject of the paper read by Mrs. Bettison before the Reading Club on Thursday afternoon. The cadet hop on Saturday evening was very well attended. On Sunday morning, at the service in Memorial Hall, Rev. Monsignor O'Keefe, rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Highland Falls, preached. On Monday afternoon a delightful tea was given by Mrs. J. McAuley Palmer. Miss Page assisted Mrs. Palmer in receiving the guests. Mrs. Coe, Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Hammond poured tea. A profusion of spring flowers decorated the interior. Among the many guests were

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the Misses Marjorie Page, Dameron, Parker and Baird, who will act as bridesmaids at the wedding of Miss Page and Lieutenant Simonds on Wednesday afternoon. The date for the fresh air sale has been changed to May 25. It will be held at Mrs. Gordon's.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., May 9, 1906.

Miss Anne Gifford entertained at dinner at the Sherwood on Tuesday evening. Her guests were: Miss Margaret Walker, Ensigns Minor and Woodson, of the Navy. On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Qualtrough was hostess of a delightful bridge party at the Chamberlin. The prizes, handsome white parasols, were awarded to Mrs. Sharpe, Mrs. Pence, Mrs. Bailey, and Mrs. Hall. Mrs. Downing, of Philadelphia, who spent the greater part of the winter at the Chamberlin, has returned to be the guest of Major and Mrs. Charles J. Bailey. Mrs. John W. Gulick entertained the Lunch Club last Wednesday. The Belvidere Club met last week with Mrs. Isaac N. Lewis, and on this Tuesday the meeting was held with Mrs. William Chamberlain. Many people went from the post to Newport News on Saturday to see Otis Skinner in "The Duel." Mrs. Dwyer, wife of Capt. Thomas Dwyer, entertained at luncheon last Wednesday, in honor of her mother, Mrs. Cline. The table was artistically decorated in white and green. Mrs. Dwyer's guests were: Mrs. Cline, Mrs. Willoughby, Mrs. Cornelius DeW. Wilcox, Mrs. Harry C. Barnes, Mrs. Theodore Scarborough, and Mrs. Wood.

Mrs. Joseph P. Tracy was hostess of the Euchre Club on Monday afternoon. Mrs. Thomas Dwyer made the highest score and was awarded a beautiful tapestry picture frame. On Monday afternoon Mrs. Charles J. Bailey entertained at bridge, in honor of her guest, Mrs. Downing. Other players were Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Scarborough, Miss Sullivan, Mrs. Knox and Mrs. Hero. On Tuesday Mrs. Bailey was again hostess at a bridge luncheon, in honor of Mrs. Downing, those present being Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Pence, Miss Ruger, Mrs. Kimberley, Mrs. Gifford, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Barnes and Mrs. Hall. General Dunwoody and Miss Dunwoody, father and sister of Lieut. Halsey Dunwoody, spent Saturday, Sunday and Monday as the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody. Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody entertained at dinner on Friday evening, in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Cornelius DeW. Wilcox.

A very interesting game of baseball was played on the parade ground Saturday afternoon. The officers of the Navy played the officers of the Army, with a score of 9 to 8, in favor of the Army. The game was umpired by Capt. Harrison Hall. Col. and Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts spent several days last week in Washington. On Thursday Miss Margaret Walker was hostess at a dinner given at the Sherwood, her guests being Miss Anne Gifford, Ensigns Woodson and Richard R. Mann, of the Navy. Mrs. Rogers, wife of Col. John R. Rogers, is expected Sunday to be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall. In honor of her mother, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Hall has issued invitations for a bridge luncheon on Monday, and a bridge party on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Mitchell, mother of Captain Mitchell, came down from Washington to spend a few days with Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell before going up to Fort Williams, Me. Capt. Gordon Hinier arrived Tuesday. Mrs. Hinier and the four children will remain away during the summer, and come to Monroe in the early fall. Mrs. Kimberley entertained at seven-hand euchre Monday evening, in honor of Miss Ruger, who is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Pence. Admiral and Mrs. Wise are located at the Chamberlin for a few weeks.

The U.S.S. Minneapolis came in Monday and dropped anchor in the Roads just off the Government wharf. Mrs. Apple, wife of Lieut. George M. Apple, gave a delightful bridge party at the Chamberlin on Tuesday, in honor of her mother, Mrs. Nelson. The five tables were arranged in the long drawing room. The prizes, dainty ostrich feather fans, were won by Mrs. Pence, Mrs. Kimberley, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Strong, and Mrs. Miller. Owing to the sudden death of a friend, Mrs. Downing's visit to Major and Mrs. Bailey was cut short, and she left for Philadelphia Tuesday. On Tuesday evening of this week Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Tracy entertained at dinner. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Andrew Hero and Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall.

Mrs. F. S. Clay Brown had a very serious accident last week; in falling she sprained her right knee, and has been confined to her bed ever since. Lieut. and Mrs. Houston Eddridge, U.S.N., who were married in New York on April 28, are now permanently located at the Chamberlin, and will be at home to their friends after June 1. Mrs. Nelson will remain until June as the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. George M. Apple. Mrs. Samuel G. Sharpe has been quite ill for the past week, but is now able to be out again. Capt. Willoughby Walker has been quite sick in his quarters in the old bachelor building. Mrs. McWilliams, mother of Lieut. C. E. N. Howard, left last week for New York, after spending the winter with her son at Monroe. Miss Ruger, daughter of General Ruger, left Wednesday morning for Stamford, Conn.

Last week a little daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. William N. Michel, Jr., Corps.

FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard, Md., May 8, 1906.

Fort Howard has been quite gay during the week, several little dinner parties being given. On Tuesday last Capt. and Mrs. William M. Cruikshank entertained Mrs. Holabird and Mrs. F. R. Kenney at dinner. Mrs. William F. Morrison and Miss Florence Taylor have returned from Washington, where they have been the guests of relatives for the past two weeks.

Miss Hazleton and little Mabel Thomas, of Fort McHenry, were the guests of Mrs. James D. Watson on Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh S. Brown on Wednesday evening last entertained at bridge Capt. and Mrs. William M. Cruikshank and Mrs. Holabird, Mrs. Cruikshank's mother. Mrs. F. R. Kenney gave a delightful dinner party on Friday evening, the decorations being spring blossoms. Among the guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Godwin Ordway, Lieut. and Mrs. William F. Morrison and Miss Florence Taylor. Lieut. and Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln were the dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. James D. Watson on Friday last. Mr. Kelley, one of Baltimore's well-known attorneys, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. James I. Watson on Sunday.

On Saturday morning the 119th Company, Coast Art., from Fort Mott, N.J., arrived here, via Ericsson Line, in command of Capt. Archibald Campbell, Lieuts. Harry Ford Reed and William H. Williams, who are also on duty with the company. The week will be spent in target practice. Lieut. Harry F. Reed is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh S. Brown.

Mrs. Holabird and daughter, Mrs. William M. Cruikshank, attended the musical comedy, "Tobacco Land," given by the Princeton University Triangle Club at Albaugh's theater last Friday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln entertained at dinner on Sunday last Capt. F. C. Mauldin, A.C., commanding

the torpedo planter General Henry Knox, and Lieut. C. F. Morse. Lieut. Harry F. Reed and Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh S. Brown were the guests of Mrs. F. R. Kenney Sunday evening. Mrs. Godwin Ordway and son, Godwin, Jr., left on Monday for Jamestown, R.I., where they will be the guests of Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Ordway's mother, for the summer. Mrs. F. R. Kenney, wife of Lieutenant Kenney, entertained at dinner Tuesday evening, Capt. and Mrs. William M. Cruikshank and Mrs. Holabird. Mrs. Crawford, wife of Lieut. Col. Medorem Crawford, of Fort McHenry, was the guest at luncheon of Capt. and Mrs. William M. Cruikshank. In the afternoon one table of bridge was enjoyed by Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Holabird, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Cruikshank.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., May 8, 1906.

Fort Oglethorpe was honored during the past week by visits from two distinguished personages, viz., the new department commander, Brig. Gen. William P. Duvall and Rev. Thomas E. Sherman, S.J., distinguished son of "Old Tecumseh." General Duvall arrived Thursday and returned to Atlanta Friday, expressing himself as much pleased with the condition of affairs at Fort Oglethorpe.

Lieut. V. W. Cooper, 12th Cav., who was recently successfully operated upon for appendicitis in Washington, returned to Fort Oglethorpe April 24, and left next day on two months' sick leave. Mrs. Waddell and daughter are recent arrivals from Fort Leavenworth, the guests of Mrs. J. J. Hornbrook. Two of Kentucky's fair daughters, Miss Martha Green and Miss Jane Lewis, are the guests of Mrs. H. J. Goldman. Mrs. Patten, mother of Mrs. Walker, is passing a pleasant visit with her daughter and family. Mrs. J. M. Burroughs entertained a large number of Chattanooga and post people at dinner on May 5. Assistant Surgeon Clark has returned from the rifle range, and Mrs. Clark from a brief but joyous trip to Washington. Rev. J. Degen, an Episcopal clergyman of Vermont, is visiting his son, Lieut. John A. Degen, 12th Cav. Lieutenant Trumbo celebrated his birthday anniversary by entertaining a few friends at dinner on April 27.

Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe, 12th Cav., returned Friday, May 4, from Baltimore, Md., whether he has gone at the invitation of Cardinal Gibbons to assist at the one hundredth anniversary of the Cathedral of Baltimore. The chaplain described the ceremony the grandest he had seen in America. The chaplain was assisted at Sunday services by Rev. Thomas E. Sherman, S.J. A choice musical program was rendered by the choir, under direction of Mrs. John Ryan. Father Sherman left for the West on Monday.

Mrs. Joseph E. Cusack acted the part of hostess to the post bridge whist club Wednesday afternoon most agreeably. Lieutenant Kimball entertained a number of guests at dinner Saturday night, April 28. Among those invited were Miss Griffis, of Chattanooga; Capt. and Mrs. James E. Cusack, and Lieutenant Swift and Campbell.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y., May 10, 1906.

Gen. and Mrs. Wade entertained at dinner on May 4 Gen. and Mrs. Grant, Col. and Mrs. Osgood, Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Col. and Mrs. Havard and Major and Mrs. Gale. Hop suppers were given on Friday night by Miss Birnie, at the Officers' Club, and by Lieutenants Elmore, Duke and Truestell at their quarters.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James G. C. Lee and their little daughter are visiting Col. and Mrs. Mills. Mrs. John L. Phillips and daughter, Frances, have just arrived from Panama, and are visiting Mrs. E. S. Walker.

A collection was made at the chapel on Sunday for the San Francisco sufferers, and the amount has been forwarded through the Red Cross Society.

Mrs. John C. Ashburn is visiting in Washington, and Mrs. Jenkins in Columbia, S.C., and Mrs. Glasgow in El Paso, Tex.

A number of young men, several of them sons of Army officers, have been examined here during the past week for West Point. Among visitors lately have been Miss Rosaline M. Brand, of Worcester, Mass., at Mrs. Gale's, and Miss Gamble, of Plattsburgh; Miss McGill, of Jersey City, and Miss Moffett, of Montclair, at Mrs. Stanley H. Ford's. Mrs. Jay W. Geisinger, with her daughter and niece, have arrived at Governors Island. Dr. Whittemore is spending a few days in Washington. Chaplain Smith was at West Point on Tuesday and Wednesday, the guest of Rev. E. S. Travers, the newly appointed chaplain of the Military Academy.

A large number of candidates for admittance to the U.S. Military Academy, including several sons of officers, have been examined here during the week.

FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, N.Y., May 9, 1906.

The absence of Companies I, K and M, the former at Fort Niagara and the two others at Stony Point, gives the post a rather deserted appearance. A few days ago Captain Halstead was ordered to San Francisco, the command thus devolving upon Lieut. C. R. Lewis, of Co. K. Co. I is expected to return about May 30, and will be royally welcomed, as they have been absent for three months. Judging from letters received here, the men will be glad to get back and do not consider Fort Niagara so pleasant a post as Fort Ontario. The only officers now on duty at this post, aside from Lieutenant Colonel Hodges and Major Benham, are Captain Laubach and Lieutenants Blain and Hall. Both of the latter are extremely busy just at present, as Lieutenant Blain is signal officer, superintendent of the installation of the new service telephone system, and Lieutenant Hall, as post quartermaster and commissary and constructing quartermaster, has much to do. These junior officers are, under the existing conditions, obliged to act as officers of the day, every other day.

The parade ground is being seeded with grass, new cement steps and walks are being built, and considerable other work is being done at the post. When all this is completed Fort Ontario will take rank with the handsomest Army station in the country. Lieutenant Hall has supervision of the improvements and construction work.

The 3d Battalion will probably go to Madison Barracks on Memorial Day to take part in the exercises in connection with the dedication of the Spanish bronze gun, brought home from the Moro country by the 23d Infantry.

The Navy Department received on May 9 the following brief mail report from Capt. Perry Garst, commanding the battleship Rhode Island, in which he reports that his ship was floated after going aground at the mouth of York river: "I am pleased to report that the Rhode Island was floated at 5:57 p.m., May 6. Soon after grounding the double bottoms were examined and found intact. All watertight doors were worked as usual. Their action indicated no strain on the ship. During the forenoon on May 5 I telegraphed the commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard for tugs to assist in getting the ship afloat. During the afternoon the Minneapolis, bound from Annapolis to Hampton Roads, hove in sight, whereupon I signaled for assistance. The Minneapolis anchored near the Rhode Island and remained in this vicinity until this morning. Two tugs arrived from the Norfolk yard during the afternoon of May 5. An unsuccessful effort (two tugs and the ship's main engines being used) was made to float the ship that evening. Rear Admiral Bradford, U.S.N., commander of the Third Squadron, Atlantic Fleet, then asked for two more tugs from the Norfolk Navy Yard. The tugs arrived that night. Another unsuccessful effort (four tugs and the ship's main engines being used) was made to float the ship in the morning, May 6. On May 5 and 6 divers examined the extent of the grounding of the vessel. The examination showed that the propellers had cut away the sand and had deepened the water. All boats were

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gotten out, the wet provisions were broken out and placed as far aft as possible, the port bower anchor was let go and all the port chain was veered overboard and buoyed. At 5:45 p.m. a third and final effort (four tugs and the ship's main engine being used) was made. The ship floated at 5:57 p.m. An inspection of the double bottoms and skin compartments has been made. There is no indication of the ship having suffered any damage."

BORN.

BANTA.—At Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., March 28, 1906, to the wife of 1st Lieut. William P. Banta, asst. surg., a son, John Craig.

DAVIS.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 2, 1906, a son, to the wife of Capt. M. F. Davis, 10th U.S. Cav., Milton Fenner Davis, second.

KIRBY.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 25, 1906, to Major Henry Kirby, 18th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Kirby, a daughter.

MARRIED.

BUCHLY—BUTLER.—At Berkeley, Cal., April 23, 1906, Rudolf J. Buchly and Lucinda Noble Butler, daughter of the late Lieut. W. P. Butler, U.S. Ord. Dept., and granddaughter of the late Gen. T. J. Rodman, U.S.A.

FRYER—COOK.—At Leavenworth, Kas., May 2, 1906, Dr. John L. Fryer, son of Col. B. E. Fryer, U.S.A., to Miss Carina Cook.

QUAUA—STAFFORD.—At San Francisco, Cal., at high noon, April 25, 1906, Miss Pauline Stafford, daughter of Major and Mrs. John Stafford, U.S.A., to Lieut. Stephen Ogden Fugua, 23d U.S. Inf.

SIMONDS—PAGE.—At West Point, N.Y., May 9, 1906, Miss Mary Florence Page, daughter of Gen. John H. Page, U.S.A., to Lieut. George S. Simonds, 22d U.S. Inf.

WHITING—AFONG.—At Davenport, Iowa, May 5, 1906, Miss Anna Whiting, niece of Rear Admiral W. H. Whiting, to Albert F. Afong.

DIED.

DOCKERY.—At Baltimore, Md., March 21, 1906, Col. Oliver Hart Dockery, father of Lieut. Oliver H. Dockery, 3d U.S. Inf.

HOAGLAND.—At Phoebe, Va., April 29, 1906, Lila Estelle Hoagland, wife of Chief Gun. F. L. Hoagland, U.S.N.

HONORE.—At Chicago, Ill., May 6, 1906, Mrs. Henry Honore, mother of Mrs. Potter Palmer, and of Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, wife of General Grant, U.S.A. She was eighty years old.

HUGHES.—At Washington, D.C., Friday, May 4, 1906, at 9:20 a.m., Rear Admiral Aaron K. Hughes, U.S.N., retired, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

REES.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 1, 1906, Mrs. Frances Rees, wife of Major Thomas H. Rees, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and daughter of Major and Mrs. Happerset, U.S.A.

STANSFIELD.—On Thursday, May 3, 1906, Frances E. Stansfield, wife of Dr. H. A. Stansfield, U.S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. Funeral services Saturday, May 5, at 1 p.m., Washington, D.C.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Major John R. Lilliendahl, 22d N.Y., was on May 7 unanimously elected lieutenant colonel, vice Walter B. Hotchkiss, recently chosen colonel. Colonel Lilliendahl enlisted in Co. E, 22d Regiment, on May 5, 1880, and has advanced through all the grades up to his present office. He was captain in the 22d N.Y. Volunteers during the Spanish-American War. Colonel Lilliendahl has proved himself to be an exceptionally competent officer and one who has well deserved promotion.

The Infantry corps of the State Fencibles of Philadelphia, Pa., is nearly 100 years old, and it will celebrate its ninety-third birthday on May 26 of this year. The Active Battalion, under the command of Major Brazer, and the Old Guard, under the command of Major Withup, will parade at 4 p.m. Mayor Weaver, together with Director of Public Safety Potter, will review the column at the Union League, and will be the principal guests at the dinner which the corps will give in the armory in the evening.

After a busy drill season, the members of the 1st Battery, N.Y., have decided to hold a summer night's festival at Fort Wendell, 19th street and Amsterdam avenue, New York city, on Saturday evening, May 26. Here the batterymen and their friends will make merry with dancing and other amusements. And an enjoyable time is promised to all who attend. The corps of the battery holds its exhibition at the armory on May 19, which will be very interesting.

Major Edward T. T. Marsh, surgeon, of the 71st N.Y., who has served with the command since March 4, 1885, has been placed on the retired list at his own request. Major Marsh, who also served in the U.S. Navy as an acting assistant surgeon from Feb. 5, 1864, to March 29, 1868, was known as a very progressive and competent officer. He introduced a system of physical examination of recruits in the 71st before it was prescribed by regulations.

During the Buffalo strike the bill for the medical department was only a trifling over \$11, and in the Brooklyn strike a little over \$12, which proved that the 71st had a healthy lot of men. Colonel Bates and other officers express great regret at the Major's retirement.

Major McClellan was the guest of the 13th N.Y. at its armor on the night of May 3, when he reviewed the command before the largest audience at any review this season. The Mayor was accompanied by his private secretary, and was escorted to the armor by Brevet Major and Asst. Surg. Arthur R. Jarrett. In the review, parade and shooting with dummy projectiles, the regiment made a fine display, and it was certainly a fitting wind up to its armor functions for this season. As soon as the regiment was formed in line of masses, and previous to the review, Co. F, Capt. E. J. Reilly, the winner of the competition for the Gould trophy, was ordered to the front and awarded the prize, Major McClellan making the presentation. Co. E, Capt. George S. Younkin, was then presented the Barnes trophy for rifle shooting, after which the review and regimental parade took place. Artillery practice with the 8-inch disappearing gun and the 12-inch mortar, the first in charge of Co. B, and the latter in charge of Co. I, brought the exhibition to a close. The shooting was of the most accurate description. Dancing followed,

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while the Mayor and other invited guests were entertained by Colonel Austen and his officers. The Mayor received a rousing reception from the guests when called upon for some remarks, and said in part: "I think the city should thank the regiment for giving it the chance to do so much for so splendid a regiment. But there is one thing that you need over here, and I am going to do all I can to see that you get it. And that is a better rifle range. Now, if you will all get together on this proposition you can rest assured your Colonel will make my life a burden till you get it. Somehow I never come to the 13th without its costing the city money." This remark brought out hearty laughter. Among the military men present were: Captains Horn and Stone, Lieutenants Edwards, Andrus and Brewster, Art. Corps, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Hamilton; Colonel Duffy, 69th N.Y.; General Frothingham, N.G.N.Y.; Captain Bigelow, 2d Signal Corps, and Lieutenant Wells, 4th N.J.

The annual company drill and inspection of the 1st Regiment, National Guard of Vermont, will be held at the stations of the several companies between June 1 and 14, inclusive.

Brig. General Pettebone, commanding the 4th Brigade, N.Y., reviewed the 65th N.Y. in its armory in Buffalo, May 1. The occasion was also the anniversary of the fifty-fifth birthday of Brevet Brig. Gen. S. M. Welch, colonel of the 65th, and in the officers' headquarters a magnificent floral piece tied with broad white ribbons of satin, on which were embroidered the figures "1851-1906," was exhibited, being the gift of the hospital corps to General Welch. Incident to the ceremonies officers and men entitled to service medals were lined up, and after a few remarks the medals were handed to them by General Pettebone. General Welch, Major Albert H. Briggs, Capt. Henry W. Brendel, Sergt. John Maxwell and Matthew Wasser all received twenty-five year medals. Major Babcock, Adjutant Nursey and Sergt. Major Walter C. Mason were given twenty year medals. Lieut. Colonel Haffa and Major Howland were the ranking officers to receive medals for fifteen years of continuous service, and a dozen others were similarly decorated, while in the ten-year class thirty-one men were qualified. After the review all of the officers with the staffs of General Pettebone and General Welch and a number of Canadian officers went in special cars to the Saturn Club, where a banquet was served.

Much to everyone's surprise the election in the 14th N.Y. for colonel did not result in a unanimous choice, as Lieut. Col. John H. Foote received seventeen ballots, while Col. Edward E. Britton, A.A.G., 2d Brigade, received fourteen. The latter was not a candidate, and his name was used without his permission, and he publicly told the officers so after the election, and also that if he had been elected he would not have accepted the position under any consideration. He spoke in praise of Colonel Foote, who he said was the best man for the place. The opposition to Colonel Foote treated him very unfairly, and the Colonel did not mince his words to them in letting them know this fact. The officers who voted against Foote had previously asked him to be the candidate, and had practically pledged themselves to support him. Their action under the circumstances is considered anything but complimentary to them. Colonel Foote when nominated offered to withdraw in favor of a good outside officer, but none of his officers would hear of it, and in view of this fact his election it was thought would be unanimous. Colonel Foote has been a member of the 14th since 1885, and served in the Volunteers in the Spanish War, and with the proper support of his officers it is expected that he will be able to raise the 14th to the desired standard.

7TH NEW YORK CENTENNIAL.

Veterans and ex-members of the 7th N.G.N.Y. from far and near rallied in New York city on May 5 to take part in the parade and banquet, in commemoration of the centennial of the formation of the regiment in 1806. Never in the history of any military organization in this country, or perhaps any other, has there been witnessed such a wonderful and inspiring sight as that seen in the street parade and banquet, and the event will live in the memory of all who were fortunate enough to witness it.

Some 2,000 former members of the 7th paraded under escort of the active regiment. Among them were the fast disappearing grizzled veterans of the Civil War, but the majority were men who wore the gray in later years. Even the oldest of the veterans seemed imbued with new life as they marched proudly by with springy step, and splendid alignment, and it is a question which made the finest appearance, the veterans or the actives. The old boys were certainly not too old to learn, for every one of them at the command, "Eyes right," in passing the reviewing point, obeyed the order, which was different from that of old times, when it was "Head and eyes straight to the front." Several veterans were over eighty years old.

It was evident that not a man parading in citizen attire had forgotten his former thorough training in the 7th, and a more impressive sight could not well be imagined than that presented as these 2,000 prosperous looking citizens (many of them men of prominence) marched along with perfect military bearing and discipline.

It was a big 7th Regiment family gathered together by that love of organization which has so helped its fame. Many fathers and sons have served in the regiment at the same time, and sons have followed fathers. At present among the number Major Lydecker has a son in the ranks; Major Fiske, a son and brother; Capt. W. G. Schuyler has two brothers among the officers; Private Daniel has a son, and Private Dederer a son. Colonel

Appleton had several brothers among the officers and a long list could be written on members of this unique military body.

Fifth avenue, along the route of the parade, was conspicuous with the Stars and Stripes floating from numerous buildings in honor of the paraders, while the sidewalks were thronged with friends, who, in spite of a deluge of rain which visited the city at the hour of assembly, could not be driven home. The regiment and its ex-members received an ovation all along the route, and fortunately when the column started from 34th street and Park avenue close to 5 p.m., the thunder storm was over, but most of the officers and men of the active regiment were drenched. The ex-members were fortunately under cover in the new armory of the 7th at the time of the thunder storm.

The reviewing point was at the Union League Club, where a special stand had been erected. The reviewing officer was Secretary of War Taft, and among those about him were: Generals James F. Wade, Frederick D. Grant, Albert L. Mills, James F. Bell and Lieut. Col. R. L. Howe, U.S.A.; Col. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War; Generals C. F. Roe and N. H. Henry, N.G.N.Y.; Governor Roberts and Adjut. Gen. George M. Cole, of Connecticut; Governor Cox, of Tennessee; Lieutenant Governor Bruce, of New York; Gen. C. L. Riggs, of Connecticut; Major Charles E. Lydecker, 7th N.Y., acting as special aide to Mr. Taft, and Capt. W. G. Schuyler, 7th N.Y., who was assisting at the stand.

Colonel Appleton, acting as grand marshal, rode proudly by on a handsome bay, looking every inch a soldier. His staff with one exception was composed of ex-members of the 7th (now serving with other organizations), as follows: Capt. W. A. Bryant, 1st Troop, N.J., and John R. Foley, 69th N.Y.; Lieuts. J. F. O'Ryan, 2d Battery, N.Y.; Lieut. A. F. Townsend, Squadron A, of N.Y.; Lieut. W. F. Wall, 7th N.Y., and Q.M. Sergt. J. M. Charles, Squadron A, of N.Y. The grand marshal was received with rounds of applause, as in fact were all the paraders.

Next followed the first division of the parade, composed of ex-members of the regiment now in active service, in uniform under command of Gen. George Moore Smith, 1st Brigade, N.Y. Among the officers parading in this division were: Lieut. Col. T. J. O'Donohue, Major J. H. Abeel, Capt. J. H. Townsend, Major J. R. Hegeman, Majors H. B. Fisher and F. C. Thomas, and Capt. A. W. Little and W. S. Scott, all of the 1st Brigade staff; Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Col. H. B. Freeman and Col. S. W. McClave, N.J.; Col. W. G. Bates, Lieut. Col. J. H. Wells and Major A. J. Bleeker, 71st N.Y.; Col. E. K. Austin, N.Y.; Col. G. R. Dyer, Major J. P. Benkard, Capt. C. H. Richards, E. O. Power, R. Foster and Lieut. J. G. Lee, 12th N.Y.; Majors J. D. Walton and J. J. Byrne, 9th N.Y.; Col. C. A. Denike, 10th N.Y.; Lieut. Col. A. F. Schermerhorn and Major David Banks, N.Y.; Col. J. Wray Cleaveland, N.Y.; Capt. J. M. Thompson, 9th N.Y.; Major J. Holland, N.Y., and others. Three platoons of these ex-members were mounted.

Major Gen. Alexander Shaler, commanding the second division, was the next to pass, forty-eight veterans of the Civil War, in command of Gen. E. L. Molineux, having the right of line, and receiving a tumult of applause. Immediately following General Shaler was the battle flag of the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 6th Corps, Army of the Potomac, which General Shaler commanded in the early days of the Civil War. Following his staff was displayed what is left of the State and National flags first carried by the 1st U.S. Chasseurs (subsequently the 65th N.Y. Vols.) in 1862. These colors survived the Peninsular Campaign and were returned in their present condition. This was their first reappearance.

Right behind General Molineux was carried the battle flag of the 2d Brigade, 2d Division of the 19th Army Corps, commanded by General Molineux throughout the war. The two regimental flags of the 159th N.Y. Vols. were carried by the center companies of this detachment. Ex-members of the 7th who served in the Spanish war next marched by under command of Major Henry W. Hovey, U.S.A., and after them marched ex-members who were mustered into the U.S. Service with the regiment in 1861, 1862 and 1863. This detachment was under command of Gen. Richard N. Bowerman, of Maryland, one of the oldest veterans of the 7th.

The third division of the column, and the largest of those parading in civilian dress, was made up of ex-members not parading in the previous divisions. There were over 1,000 of them, marching with fronts of twenty files, under command of Col. Thomas Diamond, of the veterans. Among this body were many familiar faces of past days, including August Belmont, Capt. Don Alfonzo Pollard, Lieuts. H. C. DuVal, Addie McDougall, and H. M. Nesbitt, Gen. J. R. O'Brien, H. P. Pell, S. F. Cooper, C. H. Eagle, Major Frank Keck, Capt. C. E. Warren, and Lieuts. C. Appleton and E. Appleton.

The fourth and last division was the active regiment, in command of Lieut. Col. William H. Kipp, he and Q. M. Sergt. H. E. Everard, of Co. D, being the only members now in the regiment who served with it in 1861. Colonel Kipp joined the 7th Oct. 21, 1857, and is still a long way from needing Dr. Osler's remedy for old age. The regiment, with gray coats and white trousers, swung by in magnificent shape, parading twenty-three commands of twelve files each. Capt. Robert McLean, of K, senior captain in the regiment, was in command of Cos. K, G, E, I, H and F, which acted as escort to Cos. A, B, C and D, the four companies organized in 1806, which paraded under command of Major Willard C. Fiske.

"Where can you duplicate such a big body of ex- and active citizen soldiers of the stamp of the men just passed?" said a prosperous old New Yorker. "After such intelligent faces and military bearing is it to be wondered that in the Civil War three members of the 7th became major generals, nineteen brigadier generals, twenty-nine colonels, forty-six lieutenant colonels and 450 others captains and lieutenants in the Army, Navy or Volunteer service? Think of the many 7th men who have held commissions everywhere since. I tell you it's a wonderful organization, and the State and the Nation should be proud of it." The old gentleman spoke truly.

The interior of the drill hall of the armory was transformed into a scene of beauty never to be forgotten, and the artistic decorations have certainly never been equalled in New York city. Every inch of the walls of the great hall and the railings of balconies were covered with flags and shields, representing the National colors. Streamers of white and yellow hung from each side of the center of the roof to the top of the walls. Blue and gold shields bearing the names of former members who fell in battle were also prominently displayed. Along the south side of the armory was a dais with a rostrum in the center. The dais was set in a kind of peristyle of fluted columns, crowned with Ionic capitals, curtains of blue being between each column. On either side of the rostrum were the large gilt figures "1806" "1906." Some twenty groups of flags hung from the roof at intervals. An immense kitchen was partitioned off at the east end of the drill hall, and 350 waiters were in attendance.

The dinner was the largest ever given in this country, 2,253 persons being served at one time. There was no confusion of any sort in getting this army of diners in their seats, and served, and all the details of the entire celebration were carried out in that masterly and prompt manner for which the 7th is celebrated. Every man performed his full duty, and too much praise cannot be given to Major Lydecker and others in charge of the monster celebration. It was a wonderful piece of work.

Major Charles E. Lydecker was chairman of the general committee and the chairmen of the special committees, which proved past-masters in the various details of their elaborate work, were: House and reception—Major W. C. Fiske; floor, Capt. J. E. Schuyler; music, Capt. W. J. Underwood; invitation, Capt. J. W. McDougall; food and supply, Capts. J. W. Myers and J. A. Davidson; speakers, Capt. R. Mazet; menu, Capt. DeW. C. Falls; rostrum, Capt. G. A. Schastey; printing, Capt. L. J. Joscelyn; insignia, Capt. B. B. McAlpin; decoration, Capt. L. W. Stotesbury; seating, Lieut. J. R. Stewart, and screens, aisle, etc. Sergt. Major E. S. Coy.

The long tables were prettily decorated with cherry and other blossoms, while along the railing of the dais there were flowers and vines in profusion. The members of the regiment first marched in files of two and took their seats, and then the veterans. These were followed by Colonel Appleton and Secretary Taft, heading the line of special guests. There was

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never such a demonstration of enthusiasm in an armory before, and the uproarious applause could be heard blocks away, while there was a perfect sea of napkins being waved. The demonstration reached its height with the advent of Colonel Appleton and Mr. Taft. The oldest boys were young again, and good fellowship everywhere reigned supreme, but among all the big gathering no one looked happier than Colonel Appleton, who acted as toastmaster. His friends hope that his smiling features, which were a study, may appear in some flashlight photo, of which a number were taken.

The special guests on the dais besides those mentioned previously on the reviewing stand, included the following: Gen. H. W. Hubbell and J. W. Clous, U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. R. L. Howe, Major H. W. Hovey, U.S.A.; Capt. W. M. Wright, U.S.A.; Lieut. J. L. Roberts, U.S.A.; Gens. E. L. Molineux, U.S.V.; Alex. Shaler, U.S.V.; George Moore Smith, N.Y.; James H. Lloyd, N.Y.; R. N. Bowerman, Md.; John T. Cutting, Old Guard, N.Y.

The commanding officers from the N.G.N.Y. were: Gen. H. Lloyd, 3d Brigade; Cos. S. M. Welch, 65th Regt.; E. Duffy, 69th; W. F. Morris, 9th; G. R. Dyer, 12th; W. G. Bates, 71st; C. A. Denike, 10th; C. A. Hitchcock, 1st; W. A. Stokes, 23d; J. M. Jarvis, 8th; Majors O. B. Bridgeman, Squadron A, and C. I. DeBevoise, Squadron C; Major J. T. Sadler, 3d Battalion; Capts. H. S. Rasquin, 3d Battery; Louis Wendell, 1st; David Wilson, 2d, and Capt. O. Erlandsen, Signal Corps; Capt. Jacob W. Miller and Comdr. R. P. Foresaw, Naval Militia; Capt. W. A. Bryant, N.Y.

At the conclusion of the dinner Colonel Appleton mounted the rostrum to speak, and his bugler sounded "attention." For the first time on record 7th men and the veterans disobeyed an order, and there was mighty cheering for over three minutes, despite the frantic waving of the gavel held by the Colonel. After the crowd got out of breath, Colonel Appleton had his innings, and called for three cheers for the President, and the building shook again. Then the Colonel started to introduce Secretary Taft, but a tornado apparently hit the armory, and no one will ever know what the Colonel intended to say. He tried a flank movement, however, and had the trumpeters start up "My Country 'Tis of Thee," which the crowd sang with tremendous force. Then at "attention" everyone was quiet, and Secretary Taft, in clear voice, responded to the toast, "The Nation."

Secretary Taft, in the course of his remarks said:

"The idea seems to have gone abroad that because in 1865 there marched down Pennsylvania avenue in Washington the best body of troops—the best army—that was ever gotten together, we could call upon the Nation to-morrow morning to furnish a like body. It is forgotten that it cost a bloody war to teach those men how to be the best soldiers that ever trod the battlefield, and that instead of trying to make soldiers over night, we should teach the Nation how to make soldiers that know how to act, how to drill, and how to fight."

"So the President directed me to come here to-night to greet you as the most representative regiment in the militia of the United States. He regards—and so does everyone who has the interest of the country at heart—this centennial of yours as a national event of great importance. You are the best-disciplined militia regiment in the country and the mother of regiments. Certainly you are entitled to the recognition of the head of the Nation and of the War Department."

"The tradition of a hundred years goes to make the 7th Regiment one of the most valuable military assets of the United States. I congratulate Colonel Appleton and the members of this regiment. No one could see that parade this afternoon without feeling a thrill, not only for the active members, but for the veterans who led the way and showed not only by the straight backs and quick step their military training, but by their appearance that they constituted the bone and sinew of this community."

Speeches were made by Gen. Horace Porter, Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A., Superintendent of the Military Academy, Lieutenant Governor Bruce, of New York, and Corporation Counsel John J. Delany.

Colonel Appleton next thanked the guests for their pleasant remarks about the regiment, and praised his officers and men for their steadfast devotion to duty, and asked that the record be fully maintained in the future as in the past, and concluded by saying "God bless you all," which was followed by a cyclone of cheers.

Major Charles E. Lydecker, of the 7th, spoke of the notable persons who had sent letters of regret, which included Ambassador Reed, the Governors of California and North Dakota, and Major Gen. Baden Powell. He also praised the various committees for their work. The proceedings ended with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

When Mr. Taft, General Grant and other guests began to leave the dais, a number of active members of the regiment gathered round the steps and cheered, and sang a special song about "We fit with Grant at Vicksburg." The song made a hit. A number of the special guests afterwards gathered in the quarters of Colonel Appleton to hold a brief reception, and there were informal peregrinations in other rooms of the armory. It was certainly a great day and night for the 7th and its ex-members, and will leave a lasting impression upon all who attended.

The menu, giving a historical "résumé" of the regiment, was a beautiful work of art. The front page in colors showed the uniform of 1806, and the last page a soldier in the dress uniform of 1906, both being the handiwork of Capt. DeWitt C. Falls, regimental adjutant. Other reminders of the centennial were the bands on the cigars, which had the pretty regimental badge in colors, as did also the cigarette boxes, while each diner got a souvenir spoon.

The regiment has never allowed its interest in rifle practice to flag, and has developed its crack shots, like all its officers, from among its own members. Every officer in the regiment to-day, including Chaplain McCord, first carried a rifle in its ranks. As an example of its superior marksmanship, no better illustration can be given than the great victory it won, in the contest for the Army and Navy Journal Cup, against the best teams in the Army and National Guard of the United

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States. The contest was at long range, and extended over a period of ten years. The cup is one of the most prized of the regiment's many trophies.

POLO IN THE 10TH CAVALRY.

During the past week a series of polo games was played at Colorado Springs, Colo., between a team of the 10th Cavalry and a team composed of some of the more noted players of Colorado and New York. The line-up and results of the first game were as follows.

Cheyenne Mountain Country Club.—1 Bulkeley Wells, 1 goal; 2 Bryant Turner, 3 goals; 3 Foxhall Keene; back, Frank Gilpin, captain, 1-4 penalty. 10th Cavalry.—1 C. H. Muller; 2 S. W. Cook; 3 Bruce Palmer, captain, 5 goals; back, E. F. Graham, 1-2 penalty. Final score, 10th Cavalry, 4-2; Cheyenne Mountain Country Club, 3-3.

Mr. Foxhall Keene's play was brilliant as it always is. It seemed to make no difference from what direction, or at what speed the ball came he was always there and he never missed. As the other players on the Colorado team are among the most noted of the West, and the 10th Cavalry team has recently been rapidly approaching the first rank, it was a foregone conclusion that the game would be worth seeing. For the first three periods play was brilliant on both sides, and the score was very close, Colorado leading for the greater portion of the time by a fraction of a point. In the last period the ball was driven furiously from end to end, but the defense of each goal was perfect, and when the ball went out of bound and time was called for change of ponies, there had been twelve minutes' play without a goal. The score was now Colorado 3-3-4, 10th Cavalry team 3 1-2, and only three minutes more to play. But the Cavalry team seems always to hold just enough reserve force, and it was all put in—the back was brought into the line and with an attack that nothing could resist the winning goal was driven through.

The second game was played with Mr. Harvey Lyle and Mr. Harold Bryant in place of Mr. Keene and Mr. Wells, the Army team remaining the same. While the average play of the Colorado team did not seem to be appreciably weakened by the change, the Army team appeared to have greatly improved. With perfect team work they carried off the game with a score of 10-3-4 to 3.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

SUBSCRIBER asks: (1) Is an enlisted man messingly separately entitled to a share in the bakery savings? Answer: No. (2) May a man enlist in the Army without first obtaining a discharge from a militia company of which he is a member? Answer: No. (3) May a soldier sentenced by a court-martial to a forfeiture greater than the amount due him at expiration of term of enlistment be held in service until a sufficient amount of pay has accrued to satisfy the sentence? Answer: No. (4) May any balance due the U.S. be collected during a subsequent enlistment? Answer: No. (5) What is the origin of the custom of giving the title Mr. to chief musicians of Army bands? Answer: It is not known. (6) Pars. 689, 884 and 885 of Manual for Pay Department contradict Par. 1282, A.R., in regard to pay for services of an enlisted man or officer beginning the 31st of a month. Which is correct? Answer: A.R. 1282 superseded by Act of April 23, 1904. Paymaster's Manual gives correct rule.

J. D. asks: What is meant, under present rulings on the subject, by "open a new account," in the case of a deserter restored to duty without trial, referring to his clothing allowance? Does it mean that he shall be given credit for the first six months' allowance in the first year, or only for the allowance for the year in which he was serving at the time of his desertion? The new clothing order you published makes this plain, per last paragraph; the wording of the old one has been interpreted in different ways by experienced officers and enlisted clerks. Answer: He should receive only the allowance for the year in which he was serving at the time of his desertion. If the period for which he enlisted had expired before his surrender or apprehension he is entitled to no clothing allowance until restored to duty.

FUNERAL asks: The following questions pertaining to funeral escort on street parade, squadron of Cavalry (two troops); (1) How are colors carried when with the remains; also returning, having left remains? furled with crape, or flying with crape flying from staff? (2) Position of non-commissioned staff on street parade riding in column of platoons; also position when riding in column of fours? Answer: (1) The colors are ordinarily unfurled when carried. If draped in mourning by proper authority (see A.R. 438) the streamers of crape fly from the ferrule. (2) The squadron sergeant major accompanies the adjutant; other non-commissioned staff officers take post as directed by the major.

H. P. J. asks: (1) Are there any vacancies for post Q.M. sergeants? If so, how many? (2) How many are on the eligible list? Answer: (1) Vacancies are constantly occurring which are filled by selection from the eligible candidates. (2) You should apply through military channels for this information to Military Secretary.

H. D.—A number of enlisted men of the Army are commissioned second lieutenants each year after passing the prescribed examination. Some second lieutenants are also appointed from civil life in addition to those who are graduated from West Point. Write the Military Secretary of the War Department for the rules governing the examination of enlisted men for commissions.

NAVY.—Surgeon Guthrie, U.S.N., was retired on March 23, 1906, for disability incident to the Service.

A. G. B.—The New York schoolship St. Marys is in charge of the Board of Education of New York, and trains young men of good character for the merchant marine. Students are not paid while on board, and have to furnish their own outfit,

which costs, all told, about \$45. Apply to Board of Education, New York city, for a copy of the rules governing admission to the ship.

W. S. P.—Commissions in the U.S. Marine Corps are obtained by graduation from the Naval Academy, by the promotion of enlisted men after passing the required examination, and by appointment by the President from civil life.

T. R. H.—The new Springfield rifle is not on sale to civilians.

KENNETH.—Your question can only be answered by the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D.C. You would have to get evidence that you were injured in the Service of the United States. You would get no increase of pension on account of age.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 7, 1906.

Major George O. Squier, Capt. Herbert F. White and Lieut. Col. F. Bell spoke at the banquet given by the Philippine veterans at Kansas City Tuesday. The luncheon given Tuesday by Mrs. F. A. Baldwin, jr., was a very charming affair. The decorations were in pink carnations and spring blossoms. Mrs. Baldwin was assisted by her guests, Miss Katherine Judge, of Salt Lake City, and Miss Mignon Holmes, of Kansas City. Other guests were: Mrs. C. H. Cochran, Mrs. Booker, of Mexico City; Mrs. Frank H. Lawton, Mrs. Peter Murray, Mrs. H. A. White, Mrs. J. A. Woodruff, Mrs. R. D. Walsh, Mrs. Steele, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Hanna, Mrs. Baltzell and Miss Ecker. Major and Mrs. Beach gave a very delightful dinner party Tuesday evening.

Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Bates have gone to Cambridge, Mass. Lieut. and Mrs. W. N. Haskell invited the officers and ladies of the 9th Cavalry, Sunday afternoon, to witness the christening of their infant son, William. The house was prettily decorated with spring flowers. Mrs. Slocum, of Fort Riley, is the guest of Mrs. Schuman. Mrs. Eben Swift is entertaining Miss Fair, of Fort Riley. The ladies' bridge tournament met Monday afternoon with Mrs. James B. Erwin, Major and Mrs. L. H. Beach will sail on July 3 for a several months' tour in Europe. Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill was the guest of her mother, Mrs. J. D. Robertson, Wednesday, where she was entertained at a luncheon followed by a theater party. Miss Bonnie, of Kentucky, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Riggs. Capt. and Mrs. Walsh and son, Robert, have returned from Fort Riley. Mrs. Waddell and daughter, who have been spending some time with Gen. and Mrs. Sanno and Lieut. and Mrs. Harris Pendleton, jr., have gone to Chattanooga, Tenn., to visit Mrs. Waddell's sister, Mrs. Hornbrook, who is stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Fletcher Sharp, son of the late Captain Sharp, will come here in September to take his final examinations for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant. He is well known here, having spent several years at this post with his parents.

Co. I, 18th Inf., defeated the 9th Cavalry baseball team on the west end parade ground Monday afternoon in an exciting contest by a score of 7 to 6.

Mrs. Frank Lawton gave a very delightful dinner Wednesday evening to several friends to meet her guests, Mrs. Booker, of Old Mexico, and Miss McCormick, of St. Paul, Minn. Lieut. and Mrs. Baker gave a dinner Wednesday night complimentary to the Misses Herron, of Crawfordsville, Ind., who are the guests of their brother, Lieut. C. D. Herron.

Major J. B. Erwin, 9th Cav.; Capt. G. W. Martin, 18th Inf.; Capt. R. R. Raymond, C.E., and Lieut. Harris Pendleton, jr., left Wednesday for San Francisco to aid in the work of restoring the stricken city. Captain Parker, instructor in the Staff College, will spend the summer in Europe. Capt. O. H. Williams left the last of the week for a four weeks' visit with relatives in Mississippi. Capt. G. Lud Oserus, of the German cavalry, who is traveling in the United States, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Gordon Tuesday.

A wedding of prominence and interest occurred Wednesday evening, May 2, when Miss Carina Cook and Dr. John Langley Freyer were united in marriage in the presence of a few intimate friends and relatives. Miss Cook is the youngest daughter of Governor and Mrs. Sidney Cooke, of the National Military Home, at Leavenworth, Kas. Dr. Freyer is chief surgeon at the home, and the son of Col. B. E. Freyer, who was a surgeon in the U.S.A., and was stationed at Fort Leavenworth for a number of years. The ceremony was performed in the drawing room of the Governor's residence by Rev. W. N. Cleveland, of Topeka, Kas. Miss Cooke wore a princess gown of white satin messaline, trimmed with baby Irish and rose point lace and a tulip veil fastened with orange blossoms, and carried white lilacs. Over two hundred guests from the city, post and Home were bidden to the reception, which was from 8 to 10. A buffet luncheon was served. The bride and groom have dispensed with a wedding trip, and will be "at home" to their friends in the surgeon's quarters, near Lake Jeannette.

Chaplain Axton left Tuesday for Coffeyville and Pittsburg, Kas., where he will help out the work of the Y.M.C.A. At Pittsburg he is to help in the dedication of the First Congregational church. Chaplain Silver will have charge of all the services during his absence. Dr. Hemp, of Cherryvale, Kas., Dr. Runtz and Dr. Davis, of Oklahoma City, are here to take the examination for surgeons for the Regular Army. Miss Virginia Keith, of Kansas City, and Miss Boardman, of Springfield, Mo., who attended the polo game here Saturday, are the guests of Miss Grace McGonigle. Captain Arrasmith, after an absence of two months at Hot Springs, Ark., has returned to the garrison. Miss Choteau, of St. Louis, Mo., was the special guest Saturday evening at a dinner party given by Miss Winfield Erwin. Major and Mrs. Erwin gave a dinner Saturday evening to which ten friends were invited to meet Major and Mrs. Slocum, of Fort Riley.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. W. Smith entertained with a card party Wednesday evening. Major G. O. Squier and Lieut. W. N. Hughes gave a very charming hop supper Friday evening at their quarters on Scott avenue to about twenty guests. Miss Rachel McKee was the hostess at a very delightful tea Saturday afternoon, complimentary to Capt. H. B. Barth, of Los Angeles, Cal. Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Sievert gave a dinner on Thursday evening for Mrs. Barth. The floral decorations were Jacqueeminot roses. The guests included Major and Mrs. D. L. Howell, Miss Moore, of La Mar, Iowa; Capt. Campbell King, Capt. F. L. Parker, and Lieut. Edward Calvert. One of the most beautiful dinners of the season was the one given Friday evening by Mrs. Frank Lawton, in compliment to her guests, Mrs. Booker, of Mexico City, and Miss Mollie McCormick, of St. Paul, Minn. The decorations were entirely red, and Mrs. Lawton's hospitality was extended to Capt. and Mrs. Woodruff. Miss Maude Bannister, of Fort Riley; Capt. H. W. Butler, Capt. H. B. Ferguson, Capt. L. S. Roudiez, of Fort Riley; Lieut. E. W. McCabe, and Lieut. J. H. Barnard.

Lieut. Paul S. Halloran has returned from Washington. Miss Maude Bannister, daughter of Major J. W. Bannister, of Fort Riley, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Woodruff. Captain Shaw, of the Infantry and Cavalry School, is confined to his quarters, suffering with a sprained ankle.

The 29th Battalion baseball team defeated the post team Friday in the last game of a series of three, by a score of 14 to 7.

Among the officers who came over from Fort Riley Saturday to witness the baseball game between the post and Fort Riley teams were: Majors Slocum and Lewis, Captains McMahon and McNair, Lieutenants Hand, Boisne, Allen, Gardner, Danford, Dodds, Winfree, Harvey, Moore, Jones, Myers, Kiehl, Holderness, Glassford and Gordon, Veterinarians Jewell, Tempary, and Will Young. The officers who composed the Fort Riley team were: Captain McMahon, and Lieutenants Danford, Dodds, Winfrey, Harvey, Myers, Taublie, Holderness and Gordon. Both of the teams of Fort Leavenworth were defeated. The Fort Riley officers came out victorious in the first game by a score of 10 to 9, and the enlisted men were defeated by a score of 12 to 10. The features of the officers' game were the hitting of Lieutenant Potts, and two home runs, made by Lieutenant Holderness. About 4,000 people witnessed the contests, and nine coaches were loaded with people from Fort Riley.

Mr. and Mrs. Kramer and Mr. and Mrs. Commeleel, who have been the guests of Capt. and Mrs. J. D. L. Hartman, left

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Friday for Denver, Colo. The Saturday Club met last week with Mrs. R. W. McClaughry.

Capt. and Mrs. Davis announce the birth of a son. Captains Parker and Jackson, Lieutenants Davis and Williams, were among those who were invited to a dancing party, given by Mr. and Mrs. James Orr, in Atchison, Friday night. Capt. and Mrs. Hand, of Fort Riley, were the guests Saturday of Mrs. Frank Lawton. General Sanno, who has been the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Harris Pendleton, jr., during the winter months, will leave shortly for Helena, Mont.

There will be a polo game Saturday afternoon between the post team and the Kansas City Hunt and Polo Club. The officers composing the team from here will be: Capt. W. A. White, Lieut. A. N. Smith, Lieut. W. N. Haskell, Capt. H. A. Sievert, and Lieut. E. Engel, substitute. The team from Kansas City will consist of the following: C. H. Wornall, S. H. Velie, captain, L. N. Magill, and H. H. Holmes.

Mrs. Jewett, who has been the guest for some time of Capt. and Mrs. Peter Murray, left Sunday for New York. Mrs. Langford, of St. Paul, Minn., Miss Holmes, and Miss Virginia Keith, of Kansas City, Mo., and Miss Boardman, of Springfield, Mo., will be the guests Friday of Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, jr., for the reception of the Infantry and Cavalry School at Poole Hall.

FORT LOGAN H. ROOTS.

Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., May 8, 1906.

A meeting was held at the office of C.O. Simpson to make final arrangements for the organization of a league of amateur baseball teams in Little Rock. Five teams were registered, one from Fort Roots. The first of the series of games, played by the Athletic Association and Army post teams, resulted in a score of 24 to 0 in favor of the Army. The game between the Army post and the Martin's Arm teams resulted in the score of 8 to 5 in favor of the latter.

Capt. Charles L. Bent left Camden for Fort Smith on Sunday, and will return home the latter part of the week.

The preliminary examinations of young men in this section who have received appointments to the Military Academy will begin this morning at Fort Roots, by a board composed of Captain Fuller, of Fort Clark; Lieuts. J. M. Phalen, Olin, Goodrich and Cory, of Fort Roots. Captain Fuller is the guest of Dr. Phalen. Examination for the position of surgeon in the Army will also begin to-day under the direction of Dr. Phalen. There are three applicants here, Dr. A. D. Knott, of Gravette, Ark.; Dr. Brown, of Muskogee, I.T., and Dr. William W. Miller, of Memphis.

Lieut. and Mrs. O. P. Robinson entertained at bridge on Saturday of last week. Six tables were arranged. Mrs. Charles L. Bent was among the guests. Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Walker, of Fort Roots, entertained with an informal luncheon on Tuesday, their guests being Miss Holland Davis, of Poland; Miss Kate McCoy, Miss Lane Smyth and Mrs. J. G. Smyth.

A son was born to the wife of Sergt. James Isham, Co. E, 30th Inf., on April 2.

Lieut. and Mrs. James M. Phalen entertained at dinner on Sunday evening. Covers were laid for ten. Mrs. Edley England, jr., entertained the Crystal Club with an elaborate bridge party on Monday. Mrs. Charles L. Bent was among the guests. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Taylor Cotram gave a pretty bridge party Monday evening in honor of Mrs. Willis V. Elliott, of Denver. The highest score was made by Mrs. Charles L. Bent, and the next best by Mrs. Elliott. One of the handiest affairs of May Day was a bridge-dinner given by Mrs. Edward Wooster Gibb, the guests being the married women friends of the hostess. The most elaborate floral decorations obtained throughout the lower reception rooms, and the occasion was one of distinctive elegance and charm. Seventy-five guests were present, the bridge game being concluded by six o'clock. Among the guests were Mrs. Graham D. Fitch, Mrs. Charles Lyman Bent, Mrs. James M. Phalen, Mrs. Milo C. Corey, Mrs. Robert L. Weeks and Mrs. Hildren Olin.

Miss Nell Butler and Mrs. Willis V. Elliott, of Denver, Colo., were the week-end guests of Mrs. Bent at Fort Roots. A picnic supper was among the pleasant social innovations arranged in their honor by the hostess. Mrs. Bent and daughter, Emily Eleanor, spent three days last week the guests of Mrs. Hoyt M. Bennett. Miss Nell Butler was hostess at a luncheon-bridge on Friday in honor of Mrs. Willis V. Elliott. Small tables were laid with covers for four each, the decorations being crimson rambler roses, ferns and crimson tapers. Among the guests were Mesdames Weeks, Phalen, Corey and Bent, of Fort Roots. The first prize was won by Mrs. Roy Thompson, and the second by Miss Lotta Campbell. Mrs. F. L. French gave an afternoon card party on Friday which was signal success. The members of the East End Euchre Club were guests of honor. Among the highest scores were those of Mrs. Woods Walder, Mrs. William Ayres Cook and Mrs. Charles L. Bent. Mrs. Hayley M. Bennett entertained informally at bridge on Wednesday morning in honor of Mrs. Bent.

Col. and Mrs. Alfred C. Sharpe are expected to return from California this week.

THE PRESIDIO.

The Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., May 3, 1906.

The Regular Army forces in San Francisco have been augmented this week by the arrival of Co. A, Hospital Corps, from Washington, D.C., and by a company of the Signal Corps from Fort Meyer. The work of the troops in the city is progressing very smoothly at present, the city having been divided into seven Artillery districts. Col. Charles Morris commands the first, and has under him all of the Coast Artillery. The second district is controlled by Col. Alfred Reynolds, and the 22d Infantry; Col. Marion P. Mans and the 20th Infantry have the third district; Lieut. Col. Lincoln Karmany, U.S.M.C., and the Marines, the fourth district. Major George W. McIver, 4th Inf., who was in the city on leave, has been placed in command of the fifth district, having under him two companies of the 14th Infantry and one troop of the 14th Cavalry. The sixth district is in command of Lieut. Col. James A. Irons and the 14th Infantry, and the seventh district is under General Koster, of the militia and the National Guard troops. The two mountain batteries, the 17th and 18th, which came from Vancouver Barracks, are kept busy transporting rations with their pack train to Golden Gate Park, which is the largest camp

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Write for free book on Rational Treatment of Disease.

in the city. Major H. C. Benson is provost marshal of the city, with two troops of the 14th Cavalry under his command.

The work of repairing kitchen chimneys on the post sufficiently for use has been going on this week, but it will probably be months before fires can be lighted in any of the grates in other parts of the houses, as it was found that in almost all the quarters the chimneys were broken right off at the ground, which will necessitate their entire rebuilding.

The condemning of the adobe quarters has put three families out of their homes. Major E. T. Brown has taken Lieutenant Perry's quarters, and the two families will live together for the present. Capt. Arthur T. Balentine has applied for Lieutenant Briggs' quarters, but those are the only changes this week.

Most of the visitors who have been in the various officers' quarters have taken their departure, and people are settling down to a more normal way of living.

Mrs. Rawles, wife of Gen. J. B. Rawles, retired, met with a painful accident during the earthquake, being thrown to the floor and injuring her back. She has been confined to her bed until the last day or two, but is now sufficiently recovered to be about the house.

The officers of the Division and of the Department have moved out to the Presidio and will make their homes here for some time. The Division will have its headquarters in the East Cantonment, and have fitted up one of the barrack buildings into offices, which are almost ready for occupancy now. The Department headquarters are in the West Cantonment. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Funston and their family have moved into the quarters which Capt. Frank C. Jewell and his mother and sisters have been occupying in that cantonment, and the Jewells have moved farther down the line. Orders have been issued for the boiling of all drinking water on the post, in order to prevent as much disease as possible.

The Chinese who have not left the city and who are not at work are in camp on the Presidio reservation, out on the bluff near the ocean. There are only about two hundred of them, and their camp is a model in every respect.

Great alarm was felt on the garrison when fire call was sounded about four in the morning. It was the laundry attached to the General Hospital, which was in flames, and the fire department of the post worked valiantly until two engines from town could come to their help. It was impossible to save the laundry, which burned to the ground, but the flames were prevented from spreading further. The loss is a great one at this time, as quantities of bedding were consumed, which can't well be spared, with both the hospitals of the post filled to their greatest capacity.

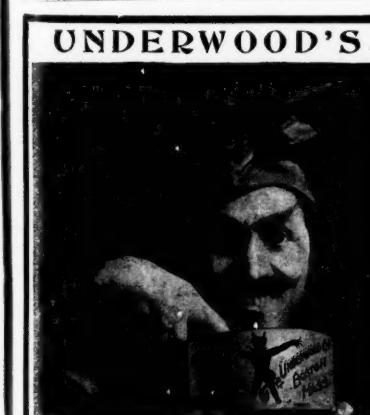
FORT ASSINNIBOINE.

Fort Assinniboine, Mont., May 3, 1906.

Great excitement prevailed in the post for twenty-four hours, caused by the receipt of a telegram from department headquarters on the 27th, ordering the troops to be in readiness to go to San Francisco. Officers and men were eager to go, and there was general disappointment when the order was revoked next day. However, a later telegram asked for two officers, and Captain Orton and Lieutenant Coffey left on May 1 for San Francisco on detached duty.

Major Charles McClure, 14th Inf., and Mrs. McClure are visiting their son, Lieutenant McClure, 7th Inf., Col. and Mrs. Ward gave a dinner on Thursday evening. Those present were: Capt. and Mrs. Ross, Miss May Ward, Lieutenants Craigie and Coffey. A beautiful reception was tendered Major and Mrs. McClure on the evening of their arrival by Capt. and Mrs. Wallace. The entire lower floor of their attractive quarters was thrown open and the decorations of cut flowers in the glow of soft candle light presented a beautiful picture. In the dining room punch was served by Misses Abbott and Hunt. The table was resplendent with silver and cut glass candlesticks, while the centerpiece was of rare lace. A delightful evening was spent.

Much regret is felt over the departure of Mr. Rudolph Ber-



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E. Beebe will leave to-morrow for Fort Clarke, Texas, where Lieutenant Beebe has been assigned to duty for the next three months in the service of the survey department. During their absence, Mrs. Beebe's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Park, will take No. 10 and keep house till the return of the young people. Mrs. Peter Brugiere, who was obliged to return to San Francisco on a short business trip with Lieutenant Easton, has returned and is again at home with her sister, Mrs. Easton. Lieutenant Easton will remain in San Francisco for a month.

Mrs. Alpha T. Easton entertained a party of friends at the play on the evening of May 5, to see Miss Blanche Walsh in "The Woman in the Case." Her guests were Mrs. A. E. Walker, Dr. Hugh Sprague, Mrs. Peter Brugiere, Miss Ione MacLouth and Hooper Dunbar. Mrs. John Lund, who has been visiting friends since the departure of the batteries, will leave early next week for Fort D. A. Russell, where she will visit till the batteries are located. Capt. John F. Madden has gone to Oakland, where he was called by the illness of his father. Miss Mabel Baum, of Denver, who was maid of honor at the marriage of Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Beebe, will be in the city next week to visit Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Park at Fort Douglas.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, May 5, 1906.

Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin left last Sunday night to return to Oklahoma. Vice-President Ramon Corral, of Mexico, was tendered a reception by Francisco Mallen, Consul to El Paso, and among the guests from this side of the river were: General Baldwin, Major J. M. T. Partello, Captains Albright, Hunt, Hartsock, Lieutenants Como, Schudt, Wallen, Marmon, Short, Corby, from the post; Consul Mallen, Major Charles Davis and a number of other prominent citizens from El Paso. The battalion band was present and added materially to the enjoyment of the occasion.

Col. John L. Clem, assistant quartermaster general, U.S.A., accompanied by his son, passed through El Paso this week on his way to San Francisco. With great many other Army people, Colonel Clem has lost all of his household goods and personal effects in the San Francisco fire. A letter from Mrs. Frank D. Baldwin, wife of General Baldwin, who was in Oakland, Cal., at the time of the earthquake and subsequent fire, states that all her clothing and valuables were lost in the octagonal hotel.

Mrs. William Glasgow, wife of Captain Glasgow, 13th Cav., accompanied by her children, arrived in El Paso last Sunday from Governors Island, and will spend some time with her parents, Judge and Mrs. Magoffin.

The 1st Cavalry, in command of Col. Martin B. Hughes, passed through El Paso this week en route to San Francisco. The regiment filled seventy-two cars. Only a short stop was made in El Paso. Major J. M. T. Partello met Colonel Hughes at the station. "Corporal" James Tanner, commander of the G.A.R., spent several days in El Paso this week, the yearly encampment being held at Las Cruces, New Mexico, a short distance from El Paso.

ARMY STATIONS.

We omit our table of Army stations this week. There are no changes since the list appeared in our issue of last week, pages 1017 and 1018.

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THE RUSSIAN RESERVES.

In an article on "The Reserve Question," the St. Petersburg Novoe Vremia of Feb. 7, 1906, says:

"Our late Japanese war has shown many defects in our military organization; one of these is the reservist question. Something is wrong in this service, and a reform is a matter of absolute necessity. We give here next the opinion of an officer, who had to deal with this element of the army, and who speaks from his own experience:

"During the period of the war a large quantity of reserve brigades were developed into divisions, the divisions of the second term being also mobilized by means of forming them from the second battalions of the reserve regiments.

"The nucleus formed by these fractions of reserve regiments was numerically very feeble, was quite lost in the bulk of the reservists called and, for the formation of the staffs of these new divisions, not a single officer was given from any regular part of the service.

"The difficulties we had to overcome in this work of forming new regiments were a real torment. Only those who had to deal with this business know what a strain and exertion it costs.

"When at last formed, some of these divisions went to fight with the Japanese, but the greatest number remained in Russia instead of regiments sent to the front.

"The commanders did their best to form the regiments and make them look "decent." It was hard work. The army nicknamed these warriors "uncles."

"Their officers were a curious agglomeration out of the remotest corners of our vast country. The ensigns were under any critic; hostile to the service, they were full of cares and longings for their homes, their families, their business; constantly asking leaves of absence, some reported themselves ill, some even risked ungranted absences. The "uncles," having totally forgotten drill and discipline, were constantly guilty of something, always complaining, murmuring. As the men of the nucleus were constantly employed as orderlies, scouts, for difficult offices and errands, only "uncles" remained and the regiments looked like bands of volunteers.

"So we dragged on our existence during a year and a half and had to face the troubles, caused by the socialist propaganda on the grateful soil of unwillingness and discontent. We saw many black days.

"Now we are all of us convinced that such improvisations lead to no good. It is impossible to form new fighting commands during the war. The experience has clearly shown that we must either have real numerically strong nuclei for second divisions, or better abstain from forming them when the enemy holds us already by the throat. Besides in this last war we could send troops by lots, but who knows if, in the next, the circumstances will not be totally different, so as to compel us to an immediate, rapid action at once by numerous masses of troops? Shall we again begin forming and drilling troops on the eve of battles?

"In theory it seemed very fine, this progressive development of the reserve parts into a big body; but practically, the scheme proved a failure. Officers were lacking, the soldiers were only an undisciplined crowd, low spirited, lazy, having forgotten all about regular service. The officers taken back from a stay in retirement were a regular infection, a bad example, bringing shame on the whole corporation by their behavior."

"So a reform of the reserve is absolutely required. The officers must receive proper teaching and more careful training. The soldiers must be kept more and better drilled by means of frequent calls for maneuvers during periods of peace, if the fighting material is to be kept in

readiness for the outbreak of a war. The sad experience of the campaign must be turned to use if we do not want to receive more 'bitter lessons'."

JAPANESE SERVICE OF INFORMATION.

Describing the Japanese service of information, the St. Petersburg Russki Invalid of January 14 says: This service has two sections: (1) Preparatory information service before the war, and (2) Rational dispositions made during the war. Long before the war special agents were sent to all large towns in Manchuria, Corea, and to all places having presumably some strategic value. In many cases sergeants and intelligent soldiers were intrusted with this work. They entered into all sorts of employments, learned the local language or dialects, and got acquainted with the population, topography, climate, conditions, etc. Several agents were usually sent to one place in order to fill gaps by death or sickness. Detailed reports were annually sent to Tokio, as to number of inhabitants, occupations, live stock, roads, wells, fodder, topography, climate, etc. At the beginning of hostilities these agents divided the country into small parts, each superintending easily a small territory and exercising the minutest supervision over the doings of the people and any movements of strangers, informing the nearest troops of anything that happened within their respective observation districts. In order to render scouting by the Russians difficult, the following measures were taken: (1) Uniforms were rendered as plain as possible by removing every distinction feature and mark. (2) Parties of troops on the march during halts never remained near a road, but were led aside and nobody allowed to pass near a bivouac. (3) Nobody allowed to drive or ride or go in front of troops advancing. (4) No luggage allowed to travelers in a region occupied by Japanese troops, even no hand bags, without inspection; everything suspicious was burnt. (5) Everybody coming near Japanese troops was searched and watched. The Russians on the other hand allowed numerous spies engaged in selling food, wine, etc., to enter their lines and move about freely. Sometimes these spies even established crude signalling arrangements within the Russian lines by which they communicated with the Japanese forces.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

An impressive ceremony in honor of the Japanese triumph in the late war took place in the city of Tokio April 30, when the Emperor held a grand review of the troops lately returned from Manchuria. Field Marshal Oyama, together with 2,124 officers and 31,203 men, representing seventeen divisions, passed in review before the Emperor, who, like the troops themselves, wore the khaki service uniform, and the march past was witnessed by more than 50,000 wives and children of fallen leaders of the Japanese army. In the marching columns were borne 139 Russian standards captured by the Japanese during the Manchurian campaign, and massed in the park before the palace gate were other trophies, including 511 guns, 70,000 rifles, 1,230 swords and spears, and 3,162 wagons. The Emperor presented an address to Field Marshal Oyama, thanking the army for its valorous work, and on May 1 began a two days' festival of the deification of the spirits of the Japanese soldiers and sailors who perished during the war.

The Ernest Renan, the largest armored cruiser ever constructed for the French navy, was successfully launched April 9 at Saint-Nazaire. She is one of five vessels of this class provided for in the 1900 shipbuilding program, which, together with six battleships, were to have been completed before Dec. 31, 1905, but not one was ready for service at that date. The delay in connection with the Ernest Renan is said to be largely due to the plans having been overhauled and radically altered at the last moment. To attain a speed of 23 knots instead of 22 the tonnage had to be increased from 12,550 to 12,644, and four out of the sixteen 104-millimeter guns done away with. The cost of the vessel, originally estimated at 29,000,000 francs, will be 32,000,000 francs, and she will probably be ready for her trials in June, 1907. The French Atlantic Fleet has fifteen armed cruisers against Germany's ten; but the German people boast their superiority in first-class battleships. The vessel will be ready to go into commission Aug. 5, 1908.

Mr. Arnold White, a capable English writer on naval subjects, in an article which appears in the London Chronicle, deplores the fact that junior officers on recruit-

NO REST NIGHT OR DAY.

With Irritating Skin Humor—Hair Began to Fall Out—Wonderful Result From Cuticura Remedies.

"About the latter part of July my whole body began to itch. I did not take much notice of it at first, but it began to get worse all the time, and then I began to get uneasy and tried all kinds of baths and other remedies that were recommended for skin humors, but I became worse all the time. My hair began to fall out and my scalp itched all the time. Especially at night, just as soon as I would get in bed and get warm, my whole body would begin to itch, and my finger nails would keep it irritated, and it was not long before I could not rest night or day. A friend asked me to try the Cuticura Remedies, and I did, and the first application helped me wonderfully. For about four weeks I would take a hot bath every night and then apply the Cuticura Ointment to my whole body, and I kept getting better, and by the time I used four boxes of Cuticura I was entirely cured and my hair stopped falling out. D. E. Blankenship, 319 N. Del. St., Indianapolis, Ind. Oct. 27, 1905."

ingships and trainingships of the British navy have practically nothing to do in the afternoons and that consequently they acquire habits which are not to be encouraged. He points out that it is only by constant study that the navy officer can keep up with the requirements of his profession and he therefore suggests that a course of voluntary lectures and war games be instituted at all naval barracks, believing that they would "stimulate the intellect and direct the thoughts of energetic officers into proper channels." "This idea," says the Portsmouth Telegraph, "is a good one, and should receive favorable consideration at Whitehall, seeing that it is so essentially practical. The matter could be easily arranged, and the cost would be trifling. The war course at the different ports is excellent, but the education of the younger officers is appallingly neglected."

In a recent speech Lord Roberts said that in the South African War the importance of rifle shooting was brought home to him more clearly than ever, and it was sometimes painful to him to see how superior the Boers were to the British in that respect. He therefore determined to try and induce the people of this country to see the importance of having rifle clubs in every village and hamlet, if possible, and he was very glad that his advice had been taken in a great many countries.

Apropos of the Dreadnought, it is unofficially announced that she will be ready for her steam and gunnery trials during October of the present year. This statement is illustrative of the tremendous energy with which the construction of the great ship has been prosecuted. We learn also from our valuable English contemporary, the Portsmouth Telegraph, that one of the many special features embodied in the Dreadnought will be a new type of 12-inch gun. The Telegraph adds: "The official description of this gun is the 12-inch Mark X gun, and some elaborate and very successful tests have been carried out with this type of weapon. The earliest type of 12-inch gun weighed only 45 tons, and had a projectile of 714 pounds, but in the latest design the weight of the projectile has been increased to 850 pounds. The improvement in the Dreadnought's guns and those of the earlier type may be judged by the fact that whereas the 45 and 46 ton guns had a muzzle velocity of 1,914 feet a second and could penetrate 24 inches of wrought iron at the muzzle, the Mark X guns will weigh 58 tons, they will have a muzzle velocity of 2,900 feet a second, and will penetrate fifty-one inches of wrought iron at the muzzle. The early 12-inch guns required a charge of 88 lb. 8 oz. of cordite; the Dreadnought's weapons will have 325 pounds of modified cordite. Like the Mark VIII. and Mark IX., these new guns are built on the wire system. It is almost impossible to imagine the concentrated energy of a gun which can send a projectile of 850 pounds through fifty-one inches of wrought iron if placed at the muzzle. It is calculated that two rounds a minute can be fired from this new 12-inch gun. This week the huge warship's two rudders were shipped. She is to be fitted with two sets of admiral's apartments, in-

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stead of only one, but whether she is to carry two admirals is doubtful."

The French are considering a scheme for providing themselves with a standing army of long service men, one feature of which is to be the compulsory enlistment of all French schoolboys in national rifle corps, so that from their earliest years they may become accustomed to habits of discipline and knowledge of arms.

A young officer of the Indian army, 2d Lieut. K. Barge, of the 17th Cav., on a level mile on the road between Bannu and Dehra Ismail Khan, walked a mile in seven minutes 52 3/5 seconds, ran a second in five minutes 12 seconds, galloped a third in two minutes 4 seconds, and bicycled a fourth in two minutes 59 2/5 seconds, thus covering four miles in nineteen minutes and 8 seconds in all, inclusive of the time taken in changing mounts. He had undertaken to do it in twenty minutes, and had 52 seconds to spare.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons it was stated that it was not considered to be in the public interest to furnish information as to the number of shots fired, and the percentage of hits made, by each submarine boat in the navy when at torpedo practice during the last six months.

The attempt of the British Army Council to reduce the extravagant expenses of

the regimental mess is not at all satisfactory to officers whose private means make them indifferent as to the expenditure. Broad Arrow says: "In most regiments the greater proportion of officers have sufficient private means in addition to their pay to enable them to live as befits their position. Consequently, as the army is not recognized as a lucrative profession, it would be as well if parents did not put their sons into it unless they are prepared to supplement the scanty pay with a private allowance sufficient to enable them to live in reasonable comfort. Those who know the army are well aware that the 'mess' is often made the scapegoat when explanation as to expenditure is made to a parent or guardian, whereas the liabilities in many instances may have been incurred in directions quite unconnected with either the mess or the regimental surroundings."

Where the German army has five and a half guns to every thousand infantry and cavalry the proportion in the British army is estimated at three and two-thirds per thousand, or 1,200 pieces to 340,000 bayonets and sabers.

A "Return showing the establishment of each unit of militia in the United Kingdom, and the numbers present, absent, and wanting to complete at the training of 1905," has just been issued as a Parliamentary paper. The total of all ranks present at the date of inspection was 86,272. Those absent from training at the date of inspection numbered 10,331, of whom 5,747 had leave and 4,584 had not, the total strength thus being 96,603. The

total of all ranks wanting to complete the establishment was 34,533. Of the total of all ranks present at inspection 57,457 belonged to England, 10,495 to Scotland, and 18,320 to Ireland.

FORT SHERIDAN JAIL.

Describing the military prison at Fort Sheridan, the Chicago Daily News says:

The erring United States soldier suffers severely. Not for a moment from the time he is arrested for drunkenness, desertion or insubordination until he has paid the penalty of his offense does he step outside the shadow of death. At his back there is always a man with a rifle. In the rifle are shining cartridges, tipped with little steel-jacketed bullets, designed to cut a mile of atmosphere and carry death to the end of their journey. And the man has orders to shoot to kill.

Soldiers who become prisoners are deprived of their uniforms, dressed in old Army cloth or brown cotton and go about with the letter "P" marked on their hats and clothes to distinguish them from others in case they escape. The letter and their old clothes are the only badges of disgrace they wear.

Prisoners of the Army are given daily tasks of eight hours of labor. In the morning, at a blast from a bugle, the big doors of the guardhouse are opened. The bugle calls are taken up and repeated down at headquarters and throughout the reservation. A moment later the day of labor begins.

The Government plans always to have at least one guard for each three prisoners. It is usually the irony of fate that the guard has more work than any of his charges. He must appear bright, chipper and alive when the inspecting officer appears. He must walk and do duty all the time, while the prisoners can sit down at times, can chat among themselves while at work and can generally make a pretense of working, when in fact they are giving their attention chiefly to the beauties of the scenery or the singing of the birds.

Back at noon tramp the guards and the prisoners. Noisily the workers climb the steps and hurry to their mid-day meal. The outdoor work has made them hungry and they eat their beans, bread and meat with a clattering of tin which sometimes causes envy of appetite among highly-fed officers tramping past the guardhouse to their homes in officers' row.

At night the return of the prisoners is the most formal proceeding of their day. They march to a little square in front of the guardhouse, each little group of prisoners accompanied by its guard. In the center the prisoners form in line, with the guards forming a hollow square about them.

"Search the prisoners," comes a command from a lieutenant, who supervises the prisoners' return.

Briskly a sergeant passes along the line.

Push back the goggles, throw off the gauntlets and wash the dust from your throat with pure, sparkling

White Rock

Wherever you tarry for refreshment, there you will find this most healthful of mineral waters—favorite as beverage or blender.



He feels of the clothing of the men to make sure no weapons are concealed, while they stand, with arms folded, to await completion of his work.

This duty completed, the sergeant stands at attention, salutes the lieutenant and gives the prisoners the command to advance. They do so, with arms still folded until they pass the portals of the guardhouse and hurry to their cells, to be locked up by waiting sentries.

Guardhouse sentences do not rob soldiers of the respect of their fellows unless they are inflicted for offenses which make for detestation on the part of other soldiers.

guns, No. 818,546; breech loading ordnance, No. 818,420; gas operated rifle, No. 818,920; submarine telescope and means for mounting the same, No. 818,490; adjustable tent pole, No. 818,665; automobile torpedo, No. 818,987; boat holding-down and detaching device, No. 819,022; recoil mechanism for cannons, No. 818,730; fireboat, No. 813,778; firearm, No. 818,721; firearm, No. 818,739; breech loading firearm, No. 818,461; magazine firearm, No. 818,570; magazine firearm, No. 818,669; gun mount, No. 818,942; shell fuse, No. 818,943; automatic brake for tube recoil guns, No. 818,801.

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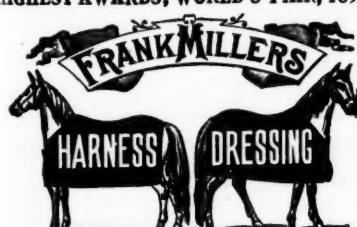
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